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CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE
DATA
CENTER

Camden County

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
C N 388
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625-0388

CAMDEN COUNTY

CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

SEPTEMBER 1987

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for counties from the 1970 and 1980 censuses can be seen from the tables in this publication, which is one of a set providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. The state report and the reports for Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, and Somerset include analyses covering seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data. The remaining eight county (Camden, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Sussex, Union, Warren) reports present only the 24 tables of 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office

of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in this program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

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Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Camden County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
CAMDEN COUNTY	456,291	471,650	3.4	2,055	2,124	100.0	100.0
AUDUBON BOROUGH	10,802	9,533	-11.7	7,299	6,441	2.4	2.0
AUDUBON PARK BOROUGH	1,492	1,274	-14.6	9,947	8,493	0.3	0.3
BARRINGTON BOROUGH	8,409	7,418	-11.8	5,289	4,665	1.8	1.6
BELLMAWR BOROUGH	15,618	13,721	-12.1	5,223	4,589	3.4	2.9
BERLIN BOROUGH	4,997	5,786	15.8	1,404	1,625	1.1	1.2
BERLIN TOWNSHIP	5,692	5,348	-6.0	1,741	1,635	1.2	1.1
BROOKLAWN BOROUGH	2,870	2,133	-25.7	5,857	4,353	0.6	0.5
CAMDEN CITY	102,551	84,910	-17.2	11,815	9,782	22.5	18.0
CHERRY HILL TOWNSHIP	64,395	68,785	6.8	2,663	2,845	14.1	14.6
CHESILHURST BOROUGH	801	1,590	98.5	466	924	0.2	0.3
CLEMENTON BOROUGH	4,492	5,764	28.3	2,352	3,018	1.0	1.2
COLLINGSWOOD BOROUGH	17,422	15,838	-9.1	9,367	8,515	3.8	3.4
GIBBSBORO BOROUGH	2,634	2,510	-4.7	1,219	1,162	0.6	0.5
GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP	14,707	13,121	-10.8	6,339	5,656	3.2	2.8
GLOUCESTER CITY CITY	26,511	45,156	70.3	1,146	1,951	5.8	9.6
HADDON TOWNSHIP	9,365	8,361	-10.7	5,927	5,292	2.1	1.8
HADDONFIELD BOROUGH	18,192	15,875	-12.7	6,763	5,901	4.0	3.4
HADDON HEIGHTS BOROUGH	13,118	12,337	-6.0	4,719	4,438	2.9	2.6
HI-NELLA BOROUGH	1,195	1,250	4.6	5,196	5,435	0.3	0.3
LAUREL SPRINGS BOROUGH	2,566	2,249	-12.4	5,702	4,998	0.6	0.5
LAWNSIDE BOROUGH	2,757	3,042	10.3	1,928	2,127	0.6	0.6
LINDENWOLD BOROUGH	12,199	18,196	49.2	3,193	4,763	2.7	3.9
MAGNOLIA BOROUGH	5,893	4,881	-17.2	6,013	4,981	1.3	1.0
MERCHANTVILLE BOROUGH	4,425	3,972	-10.2	7,254	6,511	1.0	0.8
MOUNT EPHRAIM BOROUGH	5,625	4,863	-13.5	6,250	5,403	1.2	1.0
OAKLYN BOROUGH	4,626	4,223	-8.7	7,343	6,703	1.0	0.9
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP	36,394	33,775	-7.2	3,446	3,198	8.0	7.2
PINE HILL BOROUGH	5,132	8,684	69.2	1,293	2,187	1.1	1.8
PINE VALLEY BOROUGH	23	23	0.0	24	24	0.0	0.0
RUNNEMEDE BOROUGH	10,475	9,461	-9.7	5,238	4,731	2.3	2.0
SOMERDALE BOROUGH	6,510	5,900	-9.4	4,787	4,338	1.4	1.3
STRATFORD BOROUGH	9,801	8,005	-18.3	6,164	5,035	2.1	1.7
TAVISTOCK BOROUGH	12	9	-25.0	44	33	0.0	0.0
VOORHEES TOWNSHIP	6,214	12,919	107.9	535	1,113	1.4	2.7
WATERFORD TOWNSHIP	4,073	8,126	99.5	113	225	0.9	1.7
WINSLOW TOWNSHIP	11,202	20,034	78.8	194	347	2.5	4.2
WOODLYNNE BOROUGH	3,101	2,578	-16.9	14,095	11,718	0.7	0.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Camden County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	456,291
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	70,681
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	41,747
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	28,934
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	485,225
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	471,650
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	-13,575

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Camden County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	416,574	100.0	437,799	100.0
SAME HOUSE	250,296	60.1	266,231	60.8
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	140,725	33.8	166,942	38.1
SAME COUNTY	81,167	19.5	96,220	22.0
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	59,558	14.3	70,722	16.2
SAME STATE	15,562	3.7	26,780	6.1
DIFFERENT STATE:	43,906	10.5	43,942	10.0
NORTHEAST	29,765	7.1	30,772	7.0
NORTH CENTRAL	4,100	1.0	3,368	0.8
SOUTH	7,358	1.8	7,480	1.7
WEST	2,683	0.6	2,322	0.5
ABROAD	3,791	0.9	4,626	1.1
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	21,762	5.2	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Camden County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	456,291	219,283	237,008	471,650	225,202	246,448
UNDER 5 YEARS	39,682	20,203	19,479	34,081	17,501	16,580
UNDER 1 YEAR	7,884	3,919	3,965	7,403	3,845	3,558
1 YEAR	7,847	4,058	3,789	6,862	3,456	3,406
2 YEARS	7,549	3,846	3,703	6,654	3,433	3,221
3 YEARS	7,965	4,090	3,875	6,657	3,392	3,265
4 YEARS	8,437	4,290	4,147	6,505	3,375	3,130
5 TO 17 YEARS	120,301	61,309	58,992	103,356	52,601	50,755
5 YEARS	8,882	4,552	4,330	6,565	3,286	3,279
6 YEARS	9,175	4,779	4,396	6,506	3,428	3,078
7 YEARS	9,351	4,748	4,603	6,826	3,518	3,308
8 YEARS	9,406	4,891	4,515	7,307	3,726	3,581
9 YEARS	9,552	4,909	4,643	8,171	4,119	4,052
10 YEARS	10,059	5,065	4,994	8,194	4,096	4,098
11 YEARS	9,501	4,785	4,716	8,134	4,138	3,996
12 YEARS	9,620	4,870	4,750	7,884	3,974	3,910
13 YEARS	9,371	4,724	4,647	7,965	4,033	3,932
14 YEARS	9,411	4,839	4,572	8,554	4,359	4,195
15 YEARS	8,953	4,492	4,461	8,979	4,570	4,409
16 YEARS	8,585	4,386	4,199	9,180	4,723	4,457
17 YEARS	8,435	4,269	4,166	9,091	4,631	4,460
18 TO 24 YEARS	44,717	20,432	24,285	56,362	27,297	29,065
18 YEARS	7,072	3,499	3,573	8,195	4,182	4,013
19 YEARS	6,014	2,761	3,253	7,808	3,844	3,964
20 YEARS	6,010	2,561	3,449	7,799	3,685	4,114
21 YEARS	5,897	2,523	3,374	7,663	3,599	4,064
22 YEARS	6,840	3,045	3,795	8,077	3,918	4,159
23 YEARS	7,294	3,390	3,904	8,352	3,989	4,363
24 YEARS	5,590	2,653	2,937	8,468	4,080	4,345
25 TO 54 YEARS	167,775	80,385	87,390	178,744	85,005	93,739
25 YEARS	5,734	2,754	2,980	8,280	3,935	4,345
26 YEARS	5,948	2,795	3,153	7,938	3,799	4,139
27 YEARS	6,569	3,163	3,406	7,717	3,659	4,058
28 YEARS	5,720	2,704	3,016	7,387	3,499	3,888
29 YEARS	5,090	2,444	2,646	7,371	3,559	3,812
30 YEARS	5,101	2,413	2,688	7,412	3,519	3,893
31 YEARS	4,834	2,256	2,578	7,229	3,438	3,791
32 YEARS	4,864	2,319	2,545	7,823	3,648	4,175
33 YEARS	4,676	2,272	2,404	7,851	3,692	4,159
34 YEARS	4,878	2,347	2,531	6,030	2,876	3,154
35 YEARS	4,941	2,393	2,548	5,991	2,885	3,106
36 YEARS	4,660	2,266	2,394	5,996	2,859	3,137
37 YEARS	4,963	2,356	2,607	6,703	3,253	3,450
38 YEARS	5,144	2,422	2,722	5,514	2,615	2,899
39 YEARS	5,399	2,639	2,760	5,050	2,411	2,639
40 YEARS	5,745	2,768	2,977	5,073	2,438	2,635
41 YEARS	5,655	2,666	2,989	4,779	2,246	2,533
42 YEARS	5,934	2,838	3,096	4,794	2,271	2,523
43 YEARS	6,134	2,885	3,249	4,611	2,233	2,378
44 YEARS	6,193	2,946	3,247	4,669	2,194	2,475
45 YEARS	6,241	2,965	3,276	4,621	2,205	2,416
46 YEARS	6,272	3,067	3,205	4,430	2,169	2,261
47 YEARS	6,169	2,942	3,227	4,697	2,275	2,422
48 YEARS	6,259	3,029	3,230	4,854	2,314	2,540
49 YEARS	6,238	2,973	3,265	5,219	2,507	2,712

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Camden County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	6,394	3,111	3,283	5,144	2,422	2,722
51 YEARS	5,748	2,711	3,037	5,160	2,400	2,760
52 YEARS	5,646	2,683	2,963	5,435	2,569	2,866
53 YEARS	5,390	2,632	2,758	5,416	2,508	2,908
54 YEARS	5,236	2,626	2,610	5,550	2,607	2,943
55 TO 59 YEARS	23,717	11,572	12,145	27,125	12,964	14,161
55 YEARS	5,232	2,592	2,640	5,471	2,604	2,867
56 YEARS	4,944	2,388	2,556	5,494	2,711	2,783
57 YEARS	4,587	2,252	2,335	5,388	2,515	2,873
58 YEARS	4,598	2,214	2,384	5,475	2,677	2,798
59 YEARS	4,356	2,126	2,230	5,297	2,457	2,840
60 TO 64 YEARS	18,938	8,782	10,156	22,750	10,686	12,064
60 YEARS	4,249	1,991	2,258	5,058	2,425	2,633
61 YEARS	4,055	1,927	2,128	4,779	2,236	2,543
62 YEARS	3,859	1,823	2,036	4,623	2,130	2,493
63 YEARS	3,380	1,549	1,831	4,286	1,974	2,312
64 YEARS	3,395	1,492	1,903	4,004	1,921	2,083
65 YEARS & OVER	41,161	16,600	24,561	49,232	19,148	30,084
65 YEARS	3,220	1,460	1,760	4,031	1,798	2,233
66 YEARS	3,038	1,391	1,647	3,816	1,698	2,118
67 YEARS	2,894	1,277	1,617	3,488	1,558	1,930
68 YEARS	2,521	1,048	1,473	3,352	1,462	1,890
69 YEARS	2,725	1,117	1,608	3,173	1,377	1,796
70 YEARS	2,669	1,044	1,625	2,938	1,224	1,714
71 YEARS	2,390	951	1,439	2,903	1,214	1,689
72 YEARS	2,276	914	1,362	2,679	1,071	1,608
73 YEARS	2,184	924	1,260	2,322	893	1,429
74 YEARS	2,137	809	1,328	2,273	812	1,461
75 YEARS	1,938	776	1,162	2,100	773	1,327
76 YEARS	1,801	675	1,126	1,934	721	1,213
77 YEARS	1,640	646	994	1,749	639	1,110
78 YEARS	1,362	499	863	1,457	515	942
79 YEARS	1,314	496	818	1,625	535	1,090
80 YEARS	1,192	444	748	1,377	463	914
81 YEARS	1,077	417	660	1,264	364	900
82 YEARS	865	318	547	1,102	333	769
83 YEARS	675	231	444	928	304	624
84 YEARS	604	231	373	891	262	629
85 YEARS	524	197	327	775	260	515
86 YEARS	432	158	274	628	167	461
87 YEARS	316	101	215	551	181	370
88 YEARS	271	74	197	412	103	309
89 YEARS	202	59	143	395	109	286
90 YEARS	181	71	110	268	85	183
91 YEARS	130	40	90	230	59	171
92 YEARS	86	30	56	140	39	101
93 YEARS	78	18	60	114	25	89
94 YEARS	60	18	42	91	33	58
95 YEARS	43	15	28	57	18	39
96 YEARS	36	14	22	39	12	27
97 YEARS	21	7	14	33	8	25
98 YEARS	7	3	4	19	8	11
99 YEARS	16	5	11	18	6	12
100 YEARS & OVER	236	122	114	60	19	41

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Camden County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	456,291
1980 POPULATION	471,650
% CHANGE 1970-1980	3.4
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	403,973
1980 POPULATION	404,418
% CHANGE 1970-1980	0.1
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	52,318
1980 POPULATION	67,232
% CHANGE 1970-1980	28.5

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	456,291	100.0	ALL RACES	471,650	100.0
WHITE	401,553	88.0	WHITE	383,245	81.3
BLACK	52,318	11.5	BLACK	67,232	14.3
AMERICAN INDIAN	281	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	538	0.1
			ESKIMO	10	0.0
			ALEUT	1	0.0
JAPANESE	251	0.1	JAPANESE	261	0.1
CHINESE	359	0.1	CHINESE	1,021	0.2
FILIPINO	260	0.1	FILIPINO	1,279	0.3
KOREAN	140	0.0	KOREAN	689	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	1,503	0.3
			VIETNAMESE	222	0.0
HAWAIIAN	29	0.0	HAWAIIAN	49	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	8	0.0
			SAMOAN	4	0.0
OTHER	1,100	0.2	OTHER	15,588	3.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Camden County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
CAMDEN COUNTY	456,291	52,318	11.5	471,650	67,232	14.3
AUDUBON BOROUGH	10,802	0	0.0	9,533	2	0.0
AUDUBON PARK BOROUGH	1,492	0	0.0	1,274	0	0.0
BARRINGTON BOROUGH	8,409	106	1.3	7,418	232	3.1
BELLMAWR BOROUGH	15,618	13	0.1	13,721	62	0.5
BERLIN BOROUGH	4,997	41	0.8	5,786	62	1.1
BERLIN TOWNSHIP	5,692	647	11.4	5,348	652	12.2
BROOKLAWN BOROUGH	2,870	0	0.0	2,133	1	0.0
CAMDEN CITY	102,551	40,132	39.1	84,910	45,008	53.0
CHERRY HILL TOWNSHIP	64,395	816	1.3	68,785	1,649	2.4
CHESILHURST BOROUGH	801	613	76.5	1,590	1,058	66.5
CLEMENTON BOROUGH	4,492	30	0.7	5,764	241	4.2
COLLINGSWOOD BOROUGH	17,422	40	0.2	15,838	198	1.3
GIBBSBORO BOROUGH	2,634	30	1.1	2,510	48	1.9
GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP	26,511	561	2.1	45,156	1,968	4.4
GLOUCESTER CITY CITY	14,707	10	0.1	13,121	22	0.2
HADDON TOWNSHIP	18,192	66	0.4	15,875	77	0.5
HADDONFIELD BOROUGH	13,118	221	1.7	12,337	201	1.6
HADDON HEIGHTS BOROUGH	9,365	6	0.1	8,361	5	0.1
HI-NELLA BOROUGH	1,195	27	2.3	1,250	119	9.5
LAUREL SPRINGS BOROUGH	2,566	23	0.9	2,249	1	0.0
LAWNSIDE BOROUGH	2,757	2,495	90.5	3,042	2,967	97.5
LINDENWOLD BOROUGH	12,199	388	3.2	18,196	2,265	12.4
MAGNOLIA BOROUGH	5,893	742	12.6	4,881	592	12.1
MERCHANTVILLE BOROUGH	4,425	6	0.1	3,972	21	0.5
MOUNT EPHRAIM BOROUGH	5,625	7	0.1	4,863	10	0.2
OAKLYN BOROUGH	4,626	1	0.0	4,223	3	0.1
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP	36,394	2,509	6.9	33,775	2,600	7.7
PINE HILL BOROUGH	5,132	150	2.9	8,684	560	6.4
PINE VALLEY BOROUGH	23	1	4.3	23	0	0.0
RUNNEMEDE BOROUGH	10,475	24	0.2	9,461	144	1.5
SOMERDALE BOROUGH	6,510	505	7.8	5,900	766	13.0
STRATFORD BOROUGH	9,801	68	0.7	8,005	331	4.1
TAVISTOCK BOROUGH	12	0	0.0	9	0	0.0
VOORHEES TOWNSHIP	6,214	82	1.3	12,919	771	6.0
WATERFORD TOWNSHIP	4,073	115	2.8	8,126	235	2.9
WINSLOW TOWNSHIP	11,202	1,825	16.3	20,034	4,330	21.6
WOODLYNNE BOROUGH	3,101	18	0.6	2,578	31	1.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Camden County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	471,650	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	1,075	0.2
ENGLISH	23,234	4.9
FRENCH	1,691	0.4
GERMAN	27,974	5.9
GREEK	1,675	0.4
HUNGARIAN	1,406	0.3
IRISH	34,039	7.2
ITALIAN	49,880	10.6
NORWEGIAN	625	0.1
POLISH	14,065	3.0
PORTUGUESE	408	0.1
RUSSIAN	7,237	1.5
SCOTTISH	2,134	0.5
SWEDISH	1,038	0.2
UKRAINIAN	1,678	0.4
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	89,298	18.9
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	166,492	35.3
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	19,764	4.2
NOT REPORTED	27,937	5.9
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	61,080	13.0
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	12,756	2.7
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	79,133	16.8
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	84,391	17.9
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	32,091	6.8
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	18,603	3.9

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Camden County

ALL PERSONS	471,650	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	450,427	95.5
SPANISH ORIGIN	21,223	4.5
MEXICAN	743	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	16,966	3.6
CUBAN	356	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	3,158	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Camden County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
CAMDEN COUNTY	138,408	162,508	115,277	123,143	5,639	4,194	3.26	2.88
AUDUBON BOROUGH	3,604	3,592	2,907	2,632	8	0	3.00	2.65
AUDUBON PARK BOROUGH	498	495	422	366	0	0	3.00	2.57
BARRINGTON BOROUGH	2,592	2,744	2,223	2,006	6	0	3.24	2.70
BELLMAWR BOROUGH	4,464	4,462	4,006	3,681	41	25	3.49	3.07
BERLIN BOROUGH	1,384	1,847	1,226	1,539	24	0	3.59	3.13
BERLIN TOWNSHIP	1,541	1,646	1,371	1,363	57	4	3.66	3.25
BROOKLAWN BOROUGH	952	778	771	603	0	0	3.01	2.74
CAMDEN CITY	32,565	28,204	24,671	19,821	1,247	860	3.11	2.98
CHERRY HILL TOWNSHIP	17,379	21,855	16,069	18,758	385	659	3.68	3.12
CHESILHURST BOROUGH	224	467	179	387	0	48	3.58	3.30
CLEMENTON BOROUGH	1,438	2,202	1,216	1,587	1	0	3.12	2.62
COLLINGSWOOD BOROUGH	6,516	6,469	4,676	4,060	192	81	2.64	2.44
GIBBSBORO BOROUGH	671	758	615	666	0	23	3.93	3.28
GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP	4,530	4,606	3,675	3,421	134	107	3.22	2.83
GLOUCESTER CITY CITY	7,126	15,052	6,471	11,869	1,112	572	3.56	2.96
HADDON TOWNSHIP	3,004	3,091	2,498	2,314	24	9	3.11	2.70
HADDONFIELD BOROUGH	6,156	6,247	4,986	4,458	13	0	2.95	2.54
HADDON HEIGHTS BOROUGH	4,198	4,486	3,434	3,408	213	238	3.07	2.70
HI-NELLA BOROUGH	460	487	388	348	0	0	2.60	2.57
LAUREL SPRINGS BOROUGH	770	770	662	599	0	0	3.33	2.92
LAWNSIDE BOROUGH	791	1,039	660	775	62	0	3.41	2.93
LINDENWOLD BOROUGH	3,756	7,566	3,274	4,717	31	19	3.24	2.40
MAGNOLIA BOROUGH	1,718	1,651	1,490	1,313	47	0	3.40	2.96
MERCHANTVILLE BOROUGH	1,562	1,572	1,150	998	98	21	2.77	2.51
MOUNT EPHRAIM BOROUGH	1,833	1,865	1,563	1,380	11	9	3.06	2.60
OAKLYN BOROUGH	1,719	1,765	1,312	1,135	2	0	2.69	2.39
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP	11,118	11,537	9,439	9,206	135	187	3.26	2.91
PINE HILL BOROUGH	1,426	3,304	1,250	2,287	9	0	3.59	2.63
PINE VALLEY BOROUGH	12	11	9	8	0	0	1.92	2.09
RUNNEMEDE BOROUGH	3,150	3,292	2,755	2,577	13	0	3.32	2.87
SOMERDALE BOROUGH	1,879	1,996	1,638	1,558	6	0	3.46	2.96
STRATFORD BOROUGH	2,703	2,605	2,439	2,100	174	104	3.56	3.03
TAVISTOCK BOROUGH	4	4	4	0	0	0	3.00	2.25
VOORHEES TOWNSHIP	1,656	4,605	1,529	3,314	6	82	3.75	2.79
WATERFORD TOWNSHIP	1,150	2,462	1,017	2,134	132	168	3.43	3.23
WINSLOW TOWNSHIP	2,819	6,029	2,426	5,062	1,456	978	3.46	3.16
WOODLYNNE BOROUGH	1,040	947	826	693	0	0	2.98	2.72

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Camden County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
MALE:	155,757	100.0	169,024	100.0
SINGLE	42,225	27.1	51,889	30.7
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	101,572	65.2	99,914	59.1
SEPARATED	3,881	2.5	5,857	3.5
WIDOWED	5,115	3.3	4,780	2.8
DIVORCED	2,964	1.9	6,584	3.9
FEMALE:	175,935	100.0	192,439	100.0
SINGLE	39,602	22.5	47,807	24.8
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	102,323	58.2	99,939	51.9
SEPARATED	6,795	3.9	9,372	4.9
WIDOWED	21,967	12.5	24,272	12.6
DIVORCED	5,248	3.0	11,049	5.7

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
ALL PERSONS	456,291	100.0	471,650	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	115,277	25.3	123,146	26.1
SPOUSE	97,874	21.4	96,328	20.4
OTHER RELATIVES	208,130	45.6	196,761	41.7
NONRELATIVES	6,240	1.4	5,054	1.1
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	8,270	1.8	16,480	3.5
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	14,861	3.3	22,882	4.9
NONRELATIVES			6,805	1.4
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	3,501	0.8	3,229	0.7
OTHER	2,138	0.5	965	0.2

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Camden County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	159,983	100.0	137,437	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	239	0.1	219	0.2
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	131,010	81.9	95,783	69.7
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	20,094	12.6	30,877	22.5
OTHER RELATIVES	7,073	4.4	8,633	6.3
NONRELATIVES	1,040	0.7	1,768	1.3
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	186	0.1	140	0.1
OTHER	341	0.2	17	0.0

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	41,161	100.0	49,232	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	13,827	33.6	16,757	34.0
SPOUSE	7,236	17.6	9,488	19.3
OTHER RELATIVES	7,782	18.9	6,851	13.9
NONRELATIVES	1,138	2.8	304	0.6
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,196	5.3	2,777	5.6
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	7,099	17.2	10,443	21.2
NONRELATIVES			574	1.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,633	4.0	1,729	3.5
OTHER	250	0.6	309	0.6

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Camden County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	132,432	131,264	-0.9
NURSERY SCHOOL	2,071	6,408	209.4
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	85,628	69,907	-18.4
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	32,301	34,288	6.2
COLLEGE	12,432	20,661	66.2
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	251,522	277,983	10.5
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	70,221	46,923	-33.2
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	57,716	43,952	-15.2
4 YEARS	79,290	102,206	28.9
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	19,719	34,800	76.5
4 OR MORE YEARS	24,576	45,102	83.5
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	49.1	65.5	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex 1970 and 1980
Camden County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	146,133	164,553
ARMED FORCES	1,261	580
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	116,184	124,833
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	79.5	75.9
EMPLOYED	112,433	115,385
UNEMPLOYED	3,751	9,448
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.2	7.6
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	28,688	39,140
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	166,722	188,389
ARMED FORCES	124	56
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	67,105	90,006
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	40.2	47.8
EMPLOYED	63,538	82,085
UNEMPLOYED	3,567	7,921
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.3	8.8
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	99,493	98,327
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	14,032	19,733
ARMED FORCES	160	109
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	10,148	12,965
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	72.3	65.7
EMPLOYED	9,526	10,844
UNEMPLOYED	622	2,121
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.1	16.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	3,724	6,659
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	17,487	25,179
ARMED FORCES	11	21
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	8,715	13,266
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	49.8	52.7
EMPLOYED	7,954	11,221
UNEMPLOYED	761	2,045
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.7	15.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	8,761	11,892

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Camden County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	197,470	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	50,459	25.6
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	23,427	11.9
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	27,032	13.7
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	67,235	34.0
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	6,431	3.3
SALES	22,583	11.4
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	38,221	19.4
SERVICE:	23,343	11.8
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	667	0.3
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	3,632	1.8
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	19,044	9.6
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	683	0.3
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	25,285	12.8
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	30,465	15.4
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	14,467	7.3
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	8,325	4.2
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	7,673	3.9

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	175,971	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	25,885	14.7
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	14,857	8.4
SALES WORKERS	15,393	8.7
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	36,548	20.8
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	27,549	15.7
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	22,757	12.9
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	6,876	3.9
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	6,239	3.5
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	353	0.2
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	300	0.2
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	17,716	10.1
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1,498	0.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Camden County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	171,635	191,200
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	153,100	176,829
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	18,535	14,371
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	10.8	7.5
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	127,296	157,454
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	91,136	106,103
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	59.5	60.0
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	71.6	67.4
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	61,964	70,726
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	36,160	51,351
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.58	0.73

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	153,100	100.0	176,829	100.0	127,296	100.0	157,454	100.0
CAMDEN	91,136	59.5	106,103	60.0	91,136	71.6	106,103	67.4
ATLANTIC	1,142	0.7	2,332	1.3	1,145	0.9	1,483	0.9
BURLINGTON	7,654	5.0	1,744	1.0	12,578	10.0	21,004	13.3
CAPE MAY	-	-	79	0.0	181	0.1	234	0.1
CUMBERLAND	322	0.2	717	0.4	325	0.3	489	0.3
GLOUCESTER	4,898	3.2	8,230	4.7	9,159	7.2	14,390	9.1
MERCER	2,172	1.4	982	0.6	234	0.2	305	0.2
MIDDLESEX	132	0.1	281	0.2	102	0.1	85	0.1
MONMOUTH	-	-	197	0.1	-	-	207	0.1
MORRIS	-	-	218	0.1	-	-	14	0.0
OCEAN	102	0.1	221	0.1	225	0.2	298	0.2
SALEM	665	0.4	880	0.5	221	0.2	448	0.3
NEW CASTLE DE	289	0.2	380	0.2	110	0.1	311	0.2
BUCKS PA	616	0.4	1,155	0.7	810	0.6	1,279	0.8
CHESTER PA	271	0.2	261	0.1	109	0.1	454	0.3
DELAWARE PA	1,670	1.1	1,960	1.1	1,334	1.0	1,581	1.0
MONTGOMERY PA	1,670	1.1	1,804	1.0	1,001	0.8	1,461	1.0
PHILADELPHIA PA	37,953	24.8	35,845	20.3	7,299	5.7	6,479	4.1
NEW YORK CITY NY	404	0.7	529	0.3	128	0.1	61	0.0
OTHER AREAS	2,004	1.3	12,911	7.3	1,199	1.0	768	0.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Camden County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	124,138	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	3,124	2.5
$2,500 TO $4,999	5,758	4.6
$5,000 TO $7,499	6,999	5.6
$7,500 TO $9,999	7,625	6.1
$10,000 TO $12,499	8,874	7.1
$12,500 TO $14,999	8,004	6.4
$15,000 TO $17,499	8,953	7.2
$17,500 TO $19,999	8,952	7.2
$20,000 TO $22,499	9,471	7.6
$22,500 TO $24,999	8,104	6.5
$25,000 TO $27,499	8,187	6.6
$27,500 TO $29,999	6,428	5.2
$30,000 TO $34,999	10,930	8.8
$35,000 TO $39,999	7,526	6.1
$40,000 TO $49,999	8,082	6.5
$50,000 TO $74,999	5,412	4.4
$75,000 OR MORE	1,709	1.4
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	20,998	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	115,594	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	2,253	1.9
$1,000 TO $1,999	2,098	1.8
$2,000 TO $2,999	3,127	2.7
$3,000 TO $3,999	3,933	3.4
$4,000 TO $4,999	4,402	3.8
$5,000 TO $5,999	4,783	4.1
$6,000 TO $6,999	5,939	5.1
$7,000 TO $7,999	7,236	6.3
$8,000 TO $8,999	7,998	6.9
$9,000 TO $9,999	8,184	7.1
$10,000 TO $11,999	16,344	14.1
$12,000 TO $14,999	19,467	16.8
$15,000 TO $24,999	24,015	20.8
$25,000 TO $49,999	5,118	4.4
$50,000 AND OVER	697	0.6
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	10,960	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	21,153	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Camden County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969	1979	%	1969	1979	%	% OF FAMILIES	
	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	1969	1979
CAMDEN COUNTY	6,460	7,278	12.7	21,153	20,998	-0.7	6.8	9.6
AUDUBON BOROUGH	7,057	7,367	4.4	21,806	20,708	-5.0	3.0	5.8
AUDUBON PARK BOROUGH	5,607	6,086	8.5	19,050	17,632	-7.4	2.7	2.5
BARRINGTON BOROUGH	6,898	7,651	10.9	22,429	22,111	-1.4	2.9	4.3
BELLMAWR BOROUGH	5,965	6,597	10.6	20,895	20,797	-0.5	3.8	6.7
BERLIN BOROUGH	6,497	7,873	21.2	21,480	25,074	16.7	3.0	3.4
BERLIN TOWNSHIP	5,048	6,237	23.6	19,882	20,602	3.6	4.3	9.3
BROOKLAWN BOROUGH	6,525	6,809	4.4	21,367	19,688	-7.9	5.9	8.7
CAMDEN CITY	4,711	3,966	-15.8	15,350	10,607	-30.9	16.1	32.3
CHERRY HILL TOWNSHIP	8,657	10,439	20.6	30,772	31,428	2.1	2.3	2.7
CHESILHURST BOROUGH	5,545	5,231	-5.7	20,090	16,328	-18.7	11.3	13.4
CLEMENTON BOROUGH	6,092	6,583	8.1	18,212	16,787	-7.8	5.7	10.4
COLLINGSWOOD BOROUGH	7,299	7,632	4.6	20,286	20,267	-0.1	4.6	4.7
GIBBSBORO BOROUGH	5,707	6,918	21.2	22,060	22,880	3.7	5.0	3.6
GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP	5,940	7,445	25.3	21,827	22,638	3.7	4.2	4.6
GLOUCESTER CITY CITY	5,502	5,786	5.2	17,943	16,655	-7.2	8.0	12.7
HADDON TOWNSHIP	8,057	8,626	7.1	23,652	22,372	-5.4	3.3	4.9
HADDONFIELD BOROUGH	10,974	12,095	10.2	29,512	31,468	6.6	1.9	2.2
HADDON HEIGHTS BOROUGH	7,732	8,541	10.5	24,324	25,370	4.3	3.1	2.1
HI-NELLA BOROUGH	8,227	6,087	-26.0	18,611	14,400	-22.6	1.1	16.8
LAUREL SPRINGS BOROUGH	6,589	7,665	16.3	23,660	[illegible],300	6.9	3.8	6.0
LAWNSIDE BOROUGH	5,517	6,849	24.1	18,752	19,606	4.6	11.4	12.2
LINDENWOLD BOROUGH	6,065	7,456	22.9	20,188	18,565	-8.0	3.7	7.5
MAGNOLIA BOROUGH	5,519	6,637	20.3	19,805	20,734	4.7	4.8	1.5
MERCHANTVILLE BOROUGH	8,351	8,438	1.0	22,785	22,687	-0.4	6.0	7.1
MOUNT EPHRAIM BOROUGH	6,485	7,108	9.6	20,866	18,697	-10.4	5.7	6.3
OAKLYN BOROUGH	6,991	7,933	13.5	21,110	19,811	-6.2	4.0	1.4
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP	6,496	7,425	14.3	21,657	21,891	1.1	5.0	4.5
PINE HILL BOROUGH	4,908	6,541	33.3	18,601	17,805	-4.3	8.1	11.1
PINE VALLEY BOROUGH	5,375	0	-100.0	15,601	54,361	248.4	0.0	0.0
RUNNEMEDE BOROUGH	6,186	6,577	6.3	20,809	19,697	-5.3	4.9	5.7
SOMERDALE BOROUGH	5,913	6,829	15.5	20,952	19,658	-6.2	3.8	4.8
STRATFORD BOROUGH	6,235	7,100	13.9	22,338	24,945	11.7	4.4	5.7
TAVISTOCK BOROUGH	.	0	.	.	0	.	.	.
VOORHEES TOWNSHIP	6,398	9,939	55.3	23,510	28,803	22.5	5.3	3.5
WATERFORD TOWNSHIP	5,591	6,254	11.9	19,386	21,750	12.2	4.0	5.5
WINSLOW TOWNSHIP	4,789	6,348	32.5	19,284	21,131	9.6	9.6	7.4
WOODLYNNE BOROUGH	6,114	6,020	-1.5	18,994	16,824	-11.4	6.3	5.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Camden County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	6,337	28,576	25,187	23,488	12,902	10,453	17,195	124,138
LESS THAN $2,500	481	911	636	509	162	148	[illegible]	3,124
$2,500 TO $4,999	1,080	2,024	854	499	279	275	[illegible]	5,758
$5,000 TO $7,499	594	1,577	1,003	732	341	506	2,246	6,999
$7,500 TO $9,999	562	1,460	1,084	772	437	666	2,644	7,625
$10,000 TO $12,49	682	2,263	1,407	1,003	596	596	2,327	8,874
$12,500 TO $14,99	566	1,886	1,298	1,070	748	761	1,675	8,004
$15,000 TO $17,49	484	2,530	1,761	1,254	789	776	1,359	8,953
$17,500 TO $19,99	531	2,522	1,610	1,348	871	892	1,178	8,952
$20,000 TO $22,49	464	2,666	2,068	1,591	952	781	949	9,471
$22,500 TO $24,99	282	2,188	1,880	1,437	860	696	761	8,104
$25,000 TO $27,49	202	2,154	2,208	1,454	982	692	495	8,187
$27,500 TO $29,99	66	1,465	1,491	1,604	781	520	501	6,428
$30,000 TO $34,99	249	2,215	2,594	2,773	1,426	971	702	10,930
$35,000 TO $39,99	38	1,131	1,814	2,383	1,100	660	400	7,526
$40,000 TO $49,99	37	960	1,816	2,626	1,314	842	487	8,082
$50,000 TO $74,99	15	447	1,294	1,763	1,048	506	339	5,412
$75,000 OR MORE	4	177	369	670	216	165	108	1,709
MEDIAN	$11,655	$19,123	$23,660	$27,617	$26,059	$21,941	$13,032	$20,998

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Camden County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	40,226	8.9
1979	55,083	11.8

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	7,904	20.0
1979	4,866	10.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Camden County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
CAMDEN COUNTY	143,266	173,653	21.2	143,154	173,527	3.3	6.4
AUDUBON BOROUGH	3,652	3,778	3.5	3,652	3,775	1.3	4.8
AUDUBON PARK BOROUGH	498	498	0.0	498	498	0.0	0.6
BARRINGTON BOROUGH	2,688	2,842	5.7	2,688	2,842	3.6	3.4
BELLMAWR BOROUGH	4,595	4,682	1.9	4,595	4,682	2.9	4.7
BERLIN BOROUGH	1,424	1,899	33.4	1,420	1,893	2.5	2.4
BERLIN TOWNSHIP	1,588	1,737	9.4	1,587	1,734	2.9	5.1
BROOKLAWN BOROUGH	957	801	-16.3	957	800	0.5	2.7
CAMDEN CITY	34,529	32,573	-5.7	34,525	32,556	5.7	13.4
CHERRY HILL TOWNSHIP	18,094	22,746	25.7	18,086	22,737	3.9	3.9
CHESILHURST BOROUGH	234	498	112.8	234	496	4.3	5.8
CLEMENTON BOROUGH	1,529	2,336	52.8	1,528	2,322	5.9	5.2
COLLINGSWOOD BOROUGH	6,676	6,871	2.9	6,676	6,868	2.4	5.8
GIBBSBORO BOROUGH	682	784	15.0	682	781	1.6	2.9
GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP	7,323	16,144	120.5	7,312	16,135	2.5	6.7
GLOUCESTER CITY CITY	4,669	4,881	4.5	4,669	4,881	3.0	5.6
HADDON TOWNSHIP	6,288	6,370	1.3	6,287	6,368	2.1	1.9
HADDONFIELD BOROUGH	4,261	4,614	8.3	4,261	4,614	1.5	2.8
HADDON HEIGHTS BOROUGH	3,054	3,164	3.6	3,053	3,161	1.6	2.2
HI-NELLA BOROUGH	478	525	9.8	478	525	3.8	7.2
LAUREL SPRINGS BOROUGH	782	808	3.3	782	808	1.5	4.7
LAWNSIDE BOROUGH	805	1,106	37.4	805	1,103	1.7	5.8
LINDENWOLD BOROUGH	3,907	8,113	107.7	3,903	8,106	3.8	6.7
MAGNOLIA BOROUGH	1,737	1,740	0.2	1,737	1,740	1.1	5.1
MERCHANTVILLE BOROUGH	1,588	1,636	3.0	1,588	1,636	1.6	3.9
MOUNT EPHRAIM BOROUGH	1,857	1,904	2.5	1,855	1,904	1.2	2.0
OAKLYN BOROUGH	1,763	1,819	3.2	1,761	1,818	2.4	2.9
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP	11,303	12,104	7.1	11,300	12,101	1.6	4.7
PINE HILL BOROUGH	1,506	3,464	130.0	1,467	3,460	2.8	4.5
PINE VALLEY BOROUGH	18	14	-22.2	18	12	33.3	8.3
RUNNEMEDE BOROUGH	3,202	3,366	5.1	3,202	3,364	1.6	2.1
SOMERDALE BOROUGH	1,908	2,081	9.1	1,908	2,077	1.5	3.9
STRATFORD BOROUGH	2,777	2,774	-0.1	2,776	2,774	2.6	6.1
TAVISTOCK BOROUGH	.	4	.	.	4	.	0.0
VOORHEES TOWNSHIP	1,695	4,883	188.1	1,680	4,871	1.4	5.5
WATERFORD TOWNSHIP	1,182	2,582	118.4	1,178	2,577	2.4	4.5
WINSLOW TOWNSHIP	2,954	6,505	120.2	2,943	6,497	4.2	7.2
WOODLYNNE BOROUGH	1,059	1,007	-4.9	1,059	1,007	1.8	6.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Camden County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
CAMDEN COUNTY	98,969	112,576	69.1	64.9	15,343	42,300	175.7
AUDUBON BOROUGH	2,796	2,698	76.6	71.5	14,952	39,400	163.5
AUDUBON PARK BOROUGH	498	181	100.0	36.3	.	9,900	.
BARRINGTON BOROUGH	1,779	1,885	66.2	66.3	16,353	42,300	158.7
BELLMAWR BOROUGH	3,169	3,209	69.0	68.5	15,483	38,500	148.7
BERLIN BOROUGH	1,112	1,460	78.3	77.1	17,316	52,100	200.9
BERLIN TOWNSHIP	1,198	1,349	75.5	77.8	15,627	43,200	176.4
BROOKLAWN BOROUGH	770	588	80.5	73.5	12,012	31,900	165.6
CAMDEN CITY	19,127	15,171	55.4	46.6	8,272	15,800	91.0
CHERRY HILL TOWNSHIP	14,370	18,205	79.5	80.1	27,221	66,800	145.4
CHESILHURST BOROUGH	191	434	81.6	87.5	14,873	38,500	158.9
CLEMENTON BOROUGH	1,046	1,366	68.5	58.8	12,618	35,700	182.9
COLLINGSWOOD BOROUGH	3,567	3,589	53.4	52.3	14,828	39,200	164.4
GIBBSBORO BOROUGH	596	669	87.4	85.7	16,939	44,200	160.9
GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP	5,775	10,552	79.0	65.4	17,165	47,700	177.9
GLOUCESTER CITY CITY	3,164	3,332	67.8	68.3	9,944	25,600	157.4
HADDON TOWNSHIP	4,368	4,396	69.5	69.0	17,750	44,900	153.0
HADDONFIELD BOROUGH	3,528	3,790	82.8	82.1	24,105	68,100	182.5
HADDON HEIGHTS BOROUGH	2,415	2,376	79.1	75.2	18,575	47,500	155.7
HI-NELLA BOROUGH	98	145	20.5	27.6	16,444	42,500	158.4
LAUREL SPRINGS BOROUGH	564	576	72.1	71.3	16,535	44,900	171.5
LAWNSIDE BOROUGH	670	777	83.2	70.4	14,462	37,900	162.1
LINDENWOLD BOROUGH	2,195	2,890	56.2	35.7	13,760	37,600	173.3
MAGNOLIA BOROUGH	1,215	1,245	69.9	71.6	14,291	37,200	160.3
MERCHANTVILLE BOROUGH	988	958	62.2	58.6	17,932	47,700	166.0
MOUNT EPHRAIM BOROUGH	1,520	1,503	81.9	78.9	14,237	36,800	158.5
OAKLYN BOROUGH	1,187	1,200	67.4	66.0	14,543	38,300	163.4
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP	8,785	9,655	77.7	79.8	16,683	40,600	143.4
PINE HILL BOROUGH	1,257	1,776	85.7	51.3	12,050	36,500	202.9
PINE VALLEY BOROUGH	7	7	38.9	58.3	.	90,000	.
RUNNEMEDE BOROUGH	2,278	2,357	71.1	70.1	15,045	38,700	157.2
SOMERDALE BOROUGH	1,367	1,475	71.6	71.0	16,000	39,800	148.8
STRATFORD BOROUGH	1,953	1,988	70.4	71.7	19,778	46,700	136.1
TAVISTOCK BOROUGH	.	4	.	100.0	.	0	.
VOORHEES TOWNSHIP	1,427	2,733	84.9	56.1	20,508	66,000	221.8
WATERFORD TOWNSHIP	943	2,203	80.1	85.5	14,083	53,500	279.9
WINSLOW TOWNSHIP	2,238	5,077	76.0	78.1	14,114	46,300	228.1
WOODLYNNE BOROUGH	805	758	76.0	75.3	10,747	23,600	119.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Camden County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
CAMDEN COUNTY	39,439	49,932	27.6	28.8	102	211	107.0
AUDUBON BOROUGH	808	894	22.1	23.7	108	219	102.9
AUDUBON PARK BOROUGH	0	314	0.0	63.1	.	156	.
BARRINGTON BOROUGH	813	859	30.2	30.2	133	218	64.1
BELLMAWR BOROUGH	1,295	1,253	28.2	26.8	119	203	70.2
BERLIN BOROUGH	272	387	19.2	20.4	93	208	124.3
BERLIN TOWNSHIP	343	297	21.6	17.1	111	198	78.3
BROOKLAWN BOROUGH	182	190	19.0	23.7	83	196	137.6
CAMDEN CITY	13,438	13,033	38.9	40.0	78	152	95.8
CHERRY HILL TOWNSHIP	3,009	3,650	16.6	16.1	177	301	69.8
CHESILHURST BOROUGH	33	33	14.1	6.7	93	193	106.8
CLEMENTON BOROUGH	392	836	25.7	36.0	125	215	72.5
COLLINGSWOOD BOROUGH	2,949	2,880	44.2	41.9	124	244	96.0
GIBBSBORO BOROUGH	75	89	11.0	11.4	85	209	145.9
GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP	1,351	4,500	18.5	27.9	123	236	91.5
GLOUCESTER CITY CITY	1,366	1,274	29.3	26.1	86	182	110.9
HADDON TOWNSHIP	1,788	1,851	28.4	29.1	117	238	104.0
HADDONFIELD BOROUGH	670	696	15.7	15.1	107	267	150.5
HADDON HEIGHTS BOROUGH	589	715	19.3	22.6	110	210	90.1
HI-NELLA BOROUGH	362	342	75.7	65.1	140	244	74.8
LAUREL SPRINGS BOROUGH	206	194	26.3	24.0	107	222	106.8
LAWNSIDE BOROUGH	121	262	15.0	23.8	75	124	66.2
LINDENWOLD BOROUGH	1,561	4,676	40.0	57.7	133	239	79.2
MAGNOLIA BOROUGH	503	406	29.0	23.3	126	209	66.2
MERCHANTVILLE BOROUGH	574	614	36.1	37.5	102	230	125.6
MOUNT EPHRAIM BOROUGH	313	362	16.9	19.0	107	196	82.5
OAKLYN BOROUGH	532	565	30.2	31.1	93	194	107.9
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP	2,333	1,882	20.6	15.6	114	231	101.9
PINE HILL BOROUGH	169	1,528	11.5	44.2	87	214	146.7
PINE VALLEY BOROUGH	5	4	27.8	33.3	.	0	.
RUNNEMEDE BOROUGH	872	935	27.2	27.8	125	222	77.3
SOMERDALE BOROUGH	512	521	26.8	25.1	126	227	80.8
STRATFORD BOROUGH	750	617	27.0	22.2	120	198	65.7
TAVISTOCK BOROUGH	.	0	.	0.0	.	0	.
VOORHEES TOWNSHIP	229	1,872	13.6	38.4	112	305	172.3
WATERFORD TOWNSHIP	207	259	17.6	10.1	88	208	135.9
WINSLOW TOWNSHIP	581	952	19.7	14.7	85	180	111.2
WOODLYNNE BOROUGH	235	189	22.2	18.8	85	184	115.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Camden County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	143,150	173,522	21.2
1, DETACHED UNIT	79,125	92,468	16.9
1, ATTACHED UNIT	30,581	33,871	10.8
2 UNITS	9,658	8,786	-9.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	4,233	6,332	49.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	18,682	31,120	66.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	871	945	8.5
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	138,408	162,508	17.4
1, DETACHED UNIT	77,815	90,139	15.8
1, ATTACHED UNIT	29,222	30,208	3.4
2 UNITS	9,266	8,109	-12.5
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,972	5,486	38.1
5 OR MORE UNITS	17,262	27,667	60.3
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	871	899	3.2
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	99,175	112,586	13.5
1, DETACHED UNIT	72,851	85,549	17.4
1, ATTACHED UNIT	21,590	21,547	-0.2
2 UNITS	3,387	2,612	-22.9
3 AND 4 UNITS	370	676	82.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	197	1,517	670.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	780	685	-12.2
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	39,233	49,922	27.2
1, DETACHED UNIT	4,964	4,590	-7.5
1, ATTACHED UNIT	7,632	8,661	13.5
2 UNITS	5,879	5,497	-6.5
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,602	4,810	33.5
5 OR MORE UNITS	17,065	26,150	53.2
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	91	214	135.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Camden County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	38,484	100.0	48,634	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	16,548	43.0	15,810	32.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	5,045	13.1	6,521	13.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	5,570	14.5	8,340	17.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	9,215	23.9	15,684	32.2
NOT COMPUTED	2,106	5.5	2,279	4.7
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	13,526	100.0	11,695	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	447	3.3	631	5.4
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	872	6.4	755	6.5
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	2,273	16.8	836	7.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	8,575	63.4	8,329	71.2
NOT COMPUTED	1,359	10.0	1,144	9.8
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	13,961	100.0	11,053	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	6,335	45.4	788	7.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	3,497	25.0	738	6.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	3,073	22.0	3,001	27.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	623	4.5	6,213	56.2
NOT COMPUTED	433	3.1	313	2.8
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	7,516	100.0	9,725	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	6,555	87.2	2,038	21.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	567	7.5	2,784	28.6
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	209	2.8	3,495	35.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	17	0.2	1,002	10.3
NOT COMPUTED	168	2.2	406	4.2
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	3,481	100.0	16,161	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,211	92.2	12,353	76.4
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	109	3.1	2,244	13.9
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	15	0.4	1,008	6.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	140	0.9
NOT COMPUTED	146	4.2	416	2.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Camden County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	138,408	162,508
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	131,549	157,781
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	5,829	3,646
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	1,030	1,081
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	136,674	161,230
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.7	99.2
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	129,901	156,613
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.7	99.3
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	5,756	3,583
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.7	98.3
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	1,017	1,034
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.7	95.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-coupla families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits: and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

16-

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE
DATA
CENTER

ESSEX COUNTY

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
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ESSEX COUNTY

CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

SEPTEMBER 1987

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for counties from the 1970 and 1980 censuses can be seen from the tables in this publication, which is one of a set providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. The state report and the reports for Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, and Somerset include analyses covering seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data. The remaining eight county (Camden, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Sussex, Union, Warren) reports present only the 24 tables of 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office

of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in this program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

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24. Persons per room by complete plumbing facilities for occupied housing units, 1970 and 1980 23

APPENDIX, Technical Notes for Census Tables A-1

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980 Essex County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
ESSEX COUNTY	932,526	851,304	-8.7	7,317	6,680	100.0	100.0
BELLEVILLE TOWN	37,629	35,367	-6.0	11,403	10,717	4.0	4.2
BLOOMFIELD TOWN	52,029	47,792	-8.1	9,635	8,850	5.6	5.6
CALDWELL BOROUGH	8,677	7,624	-12.1	7,231	6,353	0.9	0.9
CEDAR GROVE TOWNSHIP	15,582	12,600	-19.1	3,463	2,800	1.7	1.5
EAST ORANGE CITY	75,471	77,878	3.2	18,868	19,470	8.1	9.1
ESSEX FELLS BOROUGH	2,541	2,363	-7.0	1,955	1,818	0.3	0.3
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	6,884	7,987	16.0	651	755	0.7	0.9
GLEN RIDGE BOROUGH	8,518	7,855	-7.8	6,552	6,042	0.9	0.9
IRVINGTON TOWN	59,743	61,493	2.9	21,337	21,962	6.4	7.2
LIVINGSTON TOWNSHIP	30,127	28,040	-6.9	2,152	2,003	3.2	3.3
MAPLEWOOD TOWNSHIP	24,932	22,950	-7.9	6,233	5,738	2.7	2.7
MILLBURN TOWNSHIP	21,089	19,543	-7.3	2,109	1,954	2.3	2.3
MONTCLAIR TOWN	44,043	38,321	-13.0	7,104	6,181	4.7	4.5
NEWARK CITY	381,930	329,248	-13.8	15,821	13,639	41.0	38.7
NORTH CALDWELL BOROUGH	6,733	5,832	-13.4	2,322	2,011	0.7	0.7
NUTLEY TOWN	31,913	28,998	-9.1	9,386	8,529	3.4	3.4
ORANGE CITY	32,566	31,136	-4.4	14,803	14,153	3.5	3.7
ROSELAND BOROUGH	4,453	5,330	19.7	1,244	1,489	0.5	0.6
SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE TOWNSHIP	16,971	15,864	-6.5	6,286	5,876	1.8	1.9
VERONA BOROUGH	15,067	14,166	-6.0	5,381	5,059	1.6	1.7
WEST CALDWELL BOROUGH	11,913	11,407	-4.2	2,364	2,263	1.3	1.3
WEST ORANGE TOWN	43,715	39,510	-9.6	3,613	3,265	4.7	4.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Essex County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	932,526
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	130,855
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	91,238
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	39,617
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	972,143
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	851,304
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	-120,839

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Essex County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	852,232	100.0	794,039	100.0
SAME HOUSE	464,288	54.5	481,225	60.6
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	317,772	37.3	290,027	36.5
SAME COUNTY	241,102	28.3	219,005	27.6
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	76,670	9.0	71,022	8.9
SAME STATE	32,193	3.8	35,968	4.5
DIFFERENT STATE:	44,477	5.2	35,054	4.4
NORTHEAST	23,059	2.7	20,862	2.6
NORTH CENTRAL	4,850	0.6	3,297	0.4
SOUTH	14,259	1.7	9,295	1.2
WEST	2,309	0.3	1,600	0.2
ABROAD	23,741	2.8	22,787	2.9
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	46,431	5.4	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Essex County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	929,986	437,205	492,781	851,116	396,667	454,449
UNDER 5 YEARS	78,156	39,604	38,552	57,355	29,093	28,262
UNDER 1 YEAR	15,699	7,882	7,817	12,226	6,175	6,051
1 YEAR	14,915	7,667	7,248	11,279	5,654	5,625
2 YEARS	15,130	7,637	7,493	11,176	5,679	5,497
3 YEARS	15,819	7,998	7,821	11,257	5,687	5,570
4 YEARS	16,593	8,420	8,173	11,417	5,898	5,519
5 TO 17 YEARS	221,495	111,853	109,642	183,117	92,562	90,555
5 YEARS	16,921	8,644	8,277	11,485	5,861	5,624
6 YEARS	17,349	8,661	8,688	11,364	5,815	5,549
7 YEARS	17,105	8,649	8,456	12,242	6,249	5,993
8 YEARS	17,069	8,688	8,381	12,624	6,454	6,170
9 YEARS	17,300	8,729	8,571	14,264	7,301	6,963
10 YEARS	18,102	9,316	8,786	14,475	7,380	7,095
11 YEARS	17,264	8,740	8,524	14,072	7,085	6,987
12 YEARS	17,466	8,841	8,625	14,206	7,160	7,046
13 YEARS	17,079	8,477	8,602	14,799	7,374	7,425
14 YEARS	16,941	8,478	8,463	15,391	7,693	7,698
15 YEARS	16,773	8,441	8,332	15,819	8,028	7,791
16 YEARS	16,269	8,280	7,989	16,214	8,010	8,204
17 YEARS	15,857	7,909	7,948	16,162	8,152	8,010
18 TO 24 YEARS	97,303	44,154	53,149	100,379	47,742	52,637
18 YEARS	14,658	6,937	7,721	14,426	7,127	7,299
19 YEARS	13,767	6,319	7,448	14,686	7,068	7,618
20 YEARS	14,083	6,198	7,885	14,396	6,903	7,493
21 YEARS	13,643	5,893	7,750	13,897	6,525	7,372
22 YEARS	14,341	6,544	7,797	14,363	6,704	7,659
23 YEARS	14,415	6,572	7,843	14,289	6,713	7,576
24 YEARS	12,396	5,691	6,705	14,322	6,702	7,593
25 TO 54 YEARS	337,093	157,521	179,572	322,157	148,594	173,563
25 YEARS	12,339	5,624	6,715	14,281	6,688	7,593
26 YEARS	12,524	5,874	6,650	13,589	6,265	7,324
27 YEARS	13,487	6,268	7,219	13,350	6,224	7,126
28 YEARS	11,657	5,424	6,233	12,539	5,737	6,802
29 YEARS	11,347	5,369	5,978	13,503	6,149	7,354
30 YEARS	11,180	5,201	5,979	13,408	6,274	7,134
31 YEARS	10,190	4,858	5,332	12,591	5,763	6,828
32 YEARS	10,271	4,747	5,524	13,115	6,048	7,067
33 YEARS	9,867	4,577	5,290	12,628	5,791	6,837
34 YEARS	10,352	4,892	5,460	11,086	5,069	6,017
35 YEARS	10,111	4,771	5,340	10,867	4,993	5,874
36 YEARS	10,044	4,709	5,335	10,592	4,729	5,863
37 YEARS	10,488	4,913	5,575	11,655	5,253	6,402
38 YEARS	10,368	4,837	5,531	10,036	4,557	5,479
39 YEARS	11,152	5,276	5,876	10,033	4,589	5,444
40 YEARS	11,689	5,442	6,247	10,012	4,620	5,392
41 YEARS	10,752	5,145	5,607	9,068	4,288	4,780
42 YEARS	11,542	5,502	6,040	9,166	4,186	4,980
43 YEARS	11,105	5,301	5,804	8,863	4,045	4,818
44 YEARS	11,757	5,481	6,276	8,880	4,227	4,653
45 YEARS	11,849	5,559	6,290	8,913	4,164	4,749
46 YEARS	11,743	5,362	6,381	8,655	4,044	4,611
47 YEARS	12,051	5,571	6,480	9,097	4,184	4,913
48 YEARS	11,738	5,532	6,206	8,740	3,984	4,756
49 YEARS	11,926	5,513	6,413	9,460	4,381	5,079

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Essex County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	12,230	5,724	6,506	9,806	4,573	5,233
51 YEARS	11,151	5,195	5,956	9,277	4,340	4,937
52 YEARS	10,974	5,096	5,878	9,696	4,464	5,232
53 YEARS	10,643	4,818	5,825	9,516	4,476	5,040
54 YEARS	10,566	4,940	5,626	9,735	4,489	5,246
55 TO 59 YEARS	52,339	24,075	28,264	48,207	22,088	26,119
55 YEARS	11,079	5,038	6,041	10,023	4,636	5,387
56 YEARS	10,461	4,852	5,609	9,697	4,464	5,233
57 YEARS	10,563	4,807	5,756	9,658	4,328	5,330
58 YEARS	10,070	4,652	5,418	9,439	4,325	5,114
59 YEARS	10,166	4,726	5,440	9,390	4,335	5,055
60 TO 64 YEARS	44,580	20,518	24,062	41,140	18,698	22,442
60 YEARS	10,183	4,735	5,448	8,984	4,139	4,845
61 YEARS	9,071	4,167	4,904	8,548	3,920	4,628
62 YEARS	8,974	4,073	4,901	8,385	3,847	4,538
63 YEARS	8,258	3,816	4,442	7,618	3,353	4,265
64 YEARS	8,094	3,727	4,367	7,605	3,439	4,166
65 YEARS & OVER	99,020	39,480	59,540	98,761	37,890	60,871
65 YEARS	7,860	3,544	4,316	7,618	3,234	4,384
66 YEARS	7,224	3,156	4,068	7,058	3,053	4,005
67 YEARS	7,013	3,048	3,965	6,744	2,853	3,891
68 YEARS	6,169	2,611	3,558	6,574	2,786	3,788
69 YEARS	6,731	2,697	4,034	6,376	2,655	3,721
70 YEARS	6,547	2,597	3,950	5,817	2,426	3,391
71 YEARS	5,694	2,267	3,427	5,425	2,176	3,249
72 YEARS	5,162	2,096	3,066	5,171	2,051	3,120
73 YEARS	5,075	2,109	2,966	4,732	1,824	2,908
74 YEARS	5,052	1,981	3,071	4,489	1,755	2,734
75 YEARS	4,537	1,749	2,788	4,413	1,624	2,789
76 YEARS	3,939	1,526	2,413	3,934	1,453	2,481
77 YEARS	3,896	1,528	2,368	3,684	1,332	2,352
78 YEARS	3,167	1,241	1,926	3,163	1,133	2,030
79 YEARS	2,904	997	1,907	3,390	1,127	2,263
80 YEARS	2,860	1,092	1,768	2,945	973	1,972
81 YEARS	2,631	932	1,699	2,553	856	1,697
82 YEARS	2,134	767	1,367	2,190	728	1,462
83 YEARS	1,718	574	1,144	2,137	711	1,426
84 YEARS	1,577	522	1,055	1,945	608	1,337
85 YEARS	1,411	534	877	1,625	494	1,131
86 YEARS	1,143	392	751	1,372	429	943
87 YEARS	929	292	637	1,199	362	837
88 YEARS	714	213	501	839	255	584
89 YEARS	558	168	390	755	236	519
90 YEARS	497	176	321	591	185	406
91 YEARS	318	95	223	528	148	380
92 YEARS	270	74	196	365	105	260
93 YEARS	230	77	153	297	81	216
94 YEARS	171	49	122	217	59	158
95 YEARS	111	29	82	161	43	118
96 YEARS	80	22	58	124	39	85
97 YEARS	66	17	49	85	23	62
98 YEARS	43	17	26	43	12	31
99 YEARS	32	7	25	62	17	45
100 YEARS & OVER	557	284	273	140	44	96

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Essex County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	929,986
1980 POPULATION	851,116
% CHANGE 1970-1980	-8.5
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	650,850
1980 POPULATION	534,676
% CHANGE 1970-1980	-17.8
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	279,136
1980 POPULATION	316,440
% CHANGE 1970-1980	13.4

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	929,986	100.0	ALL RACES	851,116	100.0
WHITE	640,987	68.9	WHITE	482,193	56.7
BLACK	279,136	30.0	BLACK	316,440	37.2
AMERICAN INDIAN	809	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	1,018	0.1
			ESKIMO	19	0.0
			ALEUT	13	0.0
JAPANESE	475	0.1	JAPANESE	478	0.1
CHINESE	1,626	0.2	CHINESE	2.495	0.3
FILIPINO	1,320	0.1	FILIPINO	3,440	0.4
KOREAN	279	0.0	KOREAN	798	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	3.341	0.4
			VIETNAMESE	283	0.0
HAWAIIAN	62	0.0	HAWAIIAN	130	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	43	0.0
			SAMOAN	11	0.0
OTHER	5,292	0.6	OTHER	40,414	4.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Essex County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK		ALL RACES	BLACK	
		NUMBER	%		NUMBER	%
ESSEX COUNTY	929,986	279,136	30.0	851,116	316,440	37.2
BELLEVILLE TOWN	34,643	856	2.5	35,367	815	2.3
BLOOMFIELD TOWN	52,029	914	1.8	47,792	1,258	2.6
CALDWELL BOROUGH	8,719	100	1.1	7,624	90	1.2
CEDAR GROVE TOWNSHIP	15,582	725	4.7	12,600	413	3.3
EAST ORANGE CITY	75,471	40,099	53.1	77,690	64,626	83.2
ESSEX FELLS BOROUGH	2,541	22	0.9	2,363	21	0.9
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	6,731	8	0.1	7,987	17	0.2
GLEN RIDGE BOROUGH	8,518	102	1.2	7,855	135	1.7
IRVINGTON TOWN	59,743	2,345	3.9	61,493	23,397	38.0
LIVINGSTON TOWNSHIP	30,127	96	0.3	28,040	153	0.5
MAPLEWOOD TOWNSHIP	24,932	428	1.7	22,950	1,003	4.4
MILLBURN TOWNSHIP	21,307	180	0.8	19,543	119	0.6
MONTCLAIR TOWN	44,043	11,932	27.1	38,321	11,057	28.9
NEWARK CITY	382,417	207,458	54.2	329,248	191,745	58.2
NORTH CALDWELL BOROUGH	6,425	414	6.4	5,832	427	7.3
NUTLEY TOWN	32,099	498	1.6	28,998	483	1.7
ORANGE CITY	32,566	11,630	35.7	31,136	17,840	57.3
ROSELAND BOROUGH	4,453	7	0.2	5,330	21	0.4
SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE TOWNSHIP	16,971	583	3.4	15,864	1,593	10.0
VERONA BOROUGH	15,067	235	1.6	14,166	226	1.6
WEST CALDWELL BOROUGH	11,887	33	0.3	11,407	34	0.3
WEST ORANGE TOWN	43,715	471	1.1	39,510	967	2.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Essex County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	851,116	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	1,620	0.2
ENGLISH	21,546	2.5
FRENCH	2,502	0.3
GERMAN	22,962	2.7
GREEK	3,560	0.4
HUNGARIAN	3,904	0.5
IRISH	33,486	3.9
ITALIAN	106,938	12.6
NORWEGIAN	835	0.1
POLISH	20,884	2.5
PORTUGUESE	19,212	2.3
RUSSIAN	13,496	1.6
SCOTTISH	2,971	0.3
SWEDISH	1,680	0.2
UKRAINIAN	4,572	0.5
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	344,939	40.5
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	132,324	15.5
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	32,537	3.8
NOT REPORTED	81,148	9.5
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	34,145	4.0
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	9,422	1.1
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	48,080	5.6
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	53,897	6.3
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	30,464	3.6
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	19,066	2.2

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Essex County

ALL PERSONS	851,116	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	773,852	90.9
SPANISH ORIGIN	77,264	9.1
MEXICAN	1,916	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	45,341	5.3
CUBAN	7,954	0.9
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	22,053	2.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Essex County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
ESSEX COUNTY	302,582	300.303	234.479	215,344	16,655	13,033	3.03	2.79
BELLEVILLE TOWN	11,256	13,108	9,561	9,679	490	541	3.30	2.66
BLOOMFIELD TOWN	17,837	18,587	14,338	13,153	521	446	2.89	2.55
CALDWELL BOROUGH	2,998	3,003	2,258	1,914	392	365	2.76	2.42
CEDAR GROVE TOWNSHIP	3,633	3,792	3,315	3,204	3,154	1,470	3.42	2.94
EAST ORANGE CITY	28,618	28,767	18,833	18,073	2,065	2,074	2.57	2.64
ESSEX FELLS BOROUGH	700	718	641	629	135	123	3.44	3.12
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,755	2,217	1,657	2,031	5	7	3.92	3.60
GLEN RIDGE BOROUGH	2,385	2,442	2,113	2,060	4	118	3.57	3.17
IRVINGTON TOWN	23,597	24,714	16,969	15,934	130	104	2.53	2.48
LIVINGSTON TOWNSHIP	7,946	8,513	7,628	7,886	119	122	3.78	3.28
MAPLEWOOD TOWNSHIP	7,790	8,017	6,782	6,432	135	86	3.18	2.85
MILLBURN TOWNSHIP	6,753	6,969	5,888	5,698	20	21	3.12	2.80
MONTCLAIR TOWN	14,536	14,500	10,874	9,744	1,487	658	2.93	2.60
NEWARK CITY	121,041	110,912	90,641	78,255	5,665	4,039	3.11	2.93
NORTH CALDWELL BOROUGH	1,540	1,589	1,468	1,460	573	551	4.00	3.32
NUTLEY TOWN	10,218	10,518	8,715	7,993	79	65	3.12	2.75
ORANGE CITY	12,046	12,138	8,499	7,621	247	272	2.68	2.54
ROSELAND BOROUGH	1,211	1,793	1,122	1,477	7	13	3.67	2.97
SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE TOWNSHIP	5,150	5,173	4,191	3,882	695	1,132	3.16	2.85
VERONA BOROUGH	4,815	5,197	4,139	4,029	17	71	3.13	2.71
WEST CALDWELL BOROUGH	3,284	3,608	3,052	3,182	11	9	3.62	3.16
WEST ORANGE TOWN	13,473	14,027	11,795	11,008	704	746	3.19	2.76

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Essex County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
MALE:	318,856	100.0	299,202	100.0
SINGLE	97,548	30.6	106,705	35.7
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	192,226	60.3	156,542	52.3
SEPARATED	10,943	3.4	13,534	4.5
WIDOWED	12,045	3.8	10,664	3.6
DIVORCED	6,094	1.9	11,757	3.9
FEMALE:	377,319	100.0	359,637	100.0
SINGLE	97,966	26.0	108,599	30.2
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	192,431	51.0	155,881	43.3
SEPARATED	22,318	5.9	24,866	6.9
WIDOWED	53,060	14.1	49,541	13.8
DIVORCED	11,544	3.1	20,750	5.8

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
ALL PERSONS	929,986	100.0	851,116	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	234,479	25.2	215,344	25.3
SPOUSE	183,180	19.7	147,797	17.4
OTHER RELATIVES	411,347	44.2	364,889	42.9
NONRELATIVES	16,222	1.7	12,831	1.5
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	25,536	2.7	34,145	4.0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	42,567	4.6	50,814	6.0
NONRELATIVES			12,263	1.4
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	8,022	0.9	6,669	0.8
OTHER	8,633	0.9	6,364	0.7

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Essex County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	299,651	100.0	240,472	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	655	0.2	470	0.2
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	218,084	72.8	137,043	57.0
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	62,897	21.0	81,505	33.9
OTHER RELATIVES	15,118	5.0	18,419	7.7
NONRELATIVES	1,590	0.5	2,554	1.1
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	435	0.1	195	0.1
OTHER	872	0.3	286	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	99,020	100.0	98,761	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	33,488	33.8	32,631	33.0
SPOUSE	16,925	17.1	17,595	17.8
OTHER RELATIVES	16,649	16.8	13,490	13.7
NONRELATIVES	2,338	2.4	784	0.8
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	5,919	6.0	6,478	6.6
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	19,030	19.2	22,471	22.8
NONRELATIVES			1,096	1.1
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	3,604	3.6	3,469	3.5
OTHER	1,067	1.1	747	0.8

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Essex County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	257,606	240,549	-6.6
NURSERY SCHOOL	6,392	10,777	68.6
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	155,329	122,867	-20.9
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	62,297	60,957	-2.2
COLLEGE	33,588	45,948	36.8
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	533,556	510,889	-4.2
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	162,986	107,421	-34.1
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	107,337	82,571	-23.1
4 YEARS	153,515	165,430	7.8
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	44,803	63,694	42.2
4 OR MORE YEARS	64,915	91,773	41.4
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	49.3	62.8	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Essex County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	301,418	290,494
ARMED FORCES	508	276
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	231,335	212,583
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	76.7	73.2
EMPLOYED	222,591	195,301
UNEMPLOYED	8,744	17,282
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8	8.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	69,575	77,635
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	360,068	352,656
ARMED FORCES	33	42
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	160,627	179,029
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	44.6	50.8
EMPLOYED	152,095	163,456
UNEMPLOYED	8,532	15,573
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.3	8.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	199,408	173,585
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	75,263	94,338
ARMED FORCES	176	157
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	56,590	64,051
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	75.2	67.9
EMPLOYED	53,077	55,491
UNEMPLOYED	3,513	8,560
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2	13.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	18,497	30,130
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	96,566	123,818
ARMED FORCES	13	26
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	48,423	66,346
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	50.1	53.6
EMPLOYED	44,923	58,218
UNEMPLOYED	3,500	8,128
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.2	12.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	48,130	57,446

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Essex County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	358,757	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	88,540	24.7
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	39,785	11.1
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	48,755	13.6
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	116,963	32.6
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	9,126	2.5
SALES	30,971	8.6
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	76,866	21.4
SERVICE:	47,527	13.2
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	2,840	0.8
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	8,925	2.5
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	35,762	10.0
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,435	0.4
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	33,991	9.5
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	70,301	19.6
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	38,679	10.8
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	14,608	4.1
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	17,014	4.7

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	374,686	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	56,624	15.1
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	29,452	7.9
SALES WORKERS	26,587	7.1
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	79,741	21.3
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	41,117	11.0
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	61,849	16.5
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	14,948	4.0
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	16,610	4.4
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	221	0.1
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	389	0.1
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	40,673	10.9
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	6,475	1.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Essex County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	360,503	344,382
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	323,016	302,096
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	37,487	42,286
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	10.4	12.3
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	353,292	333,634
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	228,430	198,510
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	70.7	65.7
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	64.7	59.5
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	94,586	103,586
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	124,862	135,124
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	1.32	1.30

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	323,016	100.0	302,096	100.0	353,292	100.0	333,634	100.0
ESSEX	228,430	70.7	198,510	65.7	228,430	64.7	198,510	59.5
BERGEN	8,224	2.5	9,997	3.3	13,847	4.0	15,890	4.8
BURLINGTON	-	-	50	0.0	240	0.1	331	0.1
HUDSON	15,080	4.7	12,117	4.0	15,281	4.3	14,622	4.4
HUNTERDON	-	-	86	0.0	462	0.1	631	0.2
MERCER	429	0.1	500	0.2	386	0.1	719	0.2
MIDDLESEX	4,090	1.3	5,890	1.9	12,725	3.6	11,636	3.5
MONMOUTH	479	0.1	554	0.2	6,026	1.7	6,196	1.9
MORRIS	7,770	2.4	13,576	4.5	15,499	4.4	21,609	6.5
OCEAN	147	0.0	182	0.1	1,914	0.5	2,729	0.8
PASSAIC	9,165	2.8	10,780	3.6	12,090	3.4	15,278	4.6
SOMERSET	817	0.3	1,474	0.5	2,872	0.8	3,762	1.1
SUSSEX	138	0.0	206	0.1	854	0.2	2,600	0.8
UNION	26,760	8.3	24,470	8.1	32,137	9.1	28,209	8.5
WARREN	116	0.0	98	0.0	249	0.1	561	0.2
NEW YORK CITY NY	18,547	6.0	19,128	6.3	6,651	1.9	6,623	2.0
NASSAU NY	149	0.0	154	0.1	371	0.1	439	0.1
ROCKLAND NY	153	0.0	130	0.0	331	0.1	505	0.2
WESTCHESTER NY	311	0.1	312	0.1	228	0.1	357	0.1
OTHER AREAS	2,211	0.7	3,882	1.3	2,699	0.8	2,427	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Essex County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	216,773	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	9,660	4.5
$2,500 TO $4,999	15,641	7.2
$5,000 TO $7,499	14,208	6.6
$7,500 TO $9,999	13,967	6.4
$10,000 TO $12,499	14,736	6.8
$12,500 TO $14,999	12,767	5.9
$15,000 TO $17,499	14,755	6.8
$17,500 TO $19,999	13,013	6.0
$20,000 TO $22,499	13,923	6.4
$22,500 TO $24,999	11,250	5.2
$25,000 TO $27,499	12,378	5.7
$27,500 TO $29,999	9,480	4.4
$30,000 TO $34,999	16,673	7.7
$35,000 TO $39,999	12,090	5.6
$40,000 TO $49,999	13,510	6.2
$50,000 TO $74,999	12,335	5.7
$75,000 OR MORE	6,387	2.9
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	19,931	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	235,513	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	6,003	2.5
$1,000 TO $1,999	5,355	2.3
$2,000 TO $2,999	9,057	3.8
$3,000 TO $3,999	10,770	4.6
$4,000 TO $4,999	10,752	4.6
$5,000 TO $5,999	11,964	5.1
$6,000 TO $6,999	12,645	5.4
$7,000 TO $7,999	13,350	5.7
$8,000 TO $8,999	14,469	6.1
$9,000 TO $9,999	13,974	5.9
$10,000 TO $11,999	27,487	11.7
$12,000 TO $14,999	33,450	14.2
$15,000 TO $24,999	46,190	19.6
$25,000 TO $49,999	16,194	6.9
$50,000 AND OVER	3,853	1.6
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	10,685	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	20,622	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Essex County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE % OF FAMILIES	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969	1979
ESSEX COUNTY	7,243	7,538	4.1	20,622	19,931	-3.4	10.0	15.2
BELLEVILLE TOWN	7,038	7,741	10.0	21,826	21,599	-1.0	4.1	6.0
BLOOMFIELD TOWN	7,637	8,409	10.1	22,645	23,649	4.4	3.7	3.7
CALDWELL BOROUGH	9,169	10,040	9.5	26,210	27,556	5.1	3.6	2.0
CEDAR GROVE TOWNSHIP	6,992	9,297	33.0	28,279	28,766	1.7	2.1	1.8
EAST ORANGE CITY	7,523	6,238	-17.1	19,540	16,296	-16.6	8.1	16.4
ESSEX FELLS BOROUGH	17,228	16,238	-5.7	53,241	51,101	-4.0	0.0	1.1
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	6,946	8,984	29.3	26,835	30,424	13.4	2.5	2.7
GLEN RIDGE BOROUGH	11,019	12,169	10.4	33,788	33,639	-0.4	2.7	1.9
IRVINGTON TOWN	7,026	6,611	-5.9	19,798	17,382	-12.2	6.1	12.6
LIVINGSTON TOWNSHIP	10,181	12,590	23.7	34,989	35,914	2.6	1.6	1.3
MAPLEWOOD TOWNSHIP	10,473	10,661	1.8	29,008	30,584	5.4	3.0	2.1
MILLBURN TOWNSHIP	17,816	19,126	7.4	43,854	43,261	-1.4	1.8	2.5
MONTCLAIR TOWN	10,546	11,508	9.1	27,981	30,635	9.5	5.3	4.4
NEWARK CITY	4,822	4,525	-6.2	14,929	11,989	-19.7	18.4	29.9
NORTH CALDWELL BOROUGH	11,882	12,987	9.3	42,942	42,015	-2.2	1.0	0.5
NUTLEY TOWN	7,728	8,870	14.8	24,530	25,687	4.7	3.2	2.5
ORANGE CITY	6,590	6,753	2.5	18,298	17,148	-6.3	10.7	14.0
ROSELAND BOROUGH	8,399	11,681	39.1	26,516	29,768	12.3	1.5	3.4
SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE TOWNSHI	13,390	13,945	4.1	35,851	36,089	0.7	2.6	1.0
VERONA BOROUGH	10,013	11,962	19.5	29,006	30,081	3.7	2.1	1.3
WEST CALDWELL BOROUGH	9,390	10,792	14.9	31,529	32,171	2.0	2.2	1.7
WEST ORANGE TOWN	9,424	10,837	15.0	26,786	27,863	4.0	3.7	2.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Essex County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	10,922	46.255	46.504	41,871	21,337	17.538	32.346	216.773
LESS THAN $2.500	1.427	3.198	2.009	1,231	546	507	742	9.660
$2.500 TO $4.999	3.294	5.287	2.699	1,466	529	555	1,811	15.641
$5.000 TO $7.499	1.226	3.394	2.921	1,447	693	694	3.833	14.208
$7.500 TO $9.999	994	3.138	2.813	1.649	782	920	3.671	13.967
$10.000 TO $12.49	817	3.827	3.133	2.044	1.018	923	2.974	14.736
$12.500 TO $14.99	582	2,711	2.711	2,321	946	917	2.579	12.767
$15.000 TO $17.49	523	3.537	3.340	2.244	1.288	1.293	2.530	14.755
$17.500 TO $19.99	548	2.932	2.811	2.466	1.207	1.168	1,881	13.013
$20.000 TO $22.49	414	3.161	3.180	2.872	1,393	1,248	1,655	13.923
$22.500 TO $24.99	360	2,341	2.501	2.184	1,216	1.138	1,510	11,250
$25,000 TO $27.49	199	2,704	2,880	2,647	1,413	1.127	1,408	12,378
$27,500 TO $29,99	235	1,885	2,040	2,043	1,213	1,042	1,022	9.480
$30.000 TO $34.99	144	2,959	4,039	4,065	2,080	1,652	1,734	16.673
$35.000 TO $39.99	39	1,878	2,573	3,303	1,721	1,266	1,310	12.090
$40.000 TO $49.99	76	1,828	2.897	3,961	2,118	1,222	1.408	13.510
$50.000 TO $74.99	44	1,082	2.450	3,970	2,132	1,255	1.402	12,335
$75.000 OR MORE	0	393	1.507	1,958	1,042	611	876	6,387
MEDIAN	$6.509	$16,111	$20.641	$25,955	$26,859	$23,695	$15.556	$19,931

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Essex County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	120,403	13.1
1979	150,323	17.9

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	19,319	20.2
1979	13,368	14.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Essex County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
ESSEX COUNTY	312,479	317,329	1.6	312,418	317,109	2.9	5.3
BELLEVILLE TOWN	11,656	13,395	14.9	11,656	13,389	1.3	2.1
BLOOMFIELD TOWN	18,056	19,012	5.3	18,055	19,010	1.2	2.2
CALDWELL BOROUGH	3,022	3,046	0.8	3,022	3,046	1.2	1.4
CEDAR GROVE TOWNSHIP	3,668	3,839	4.7	3,668	3,838	1.0	1.2
EAST ORANGE CITY	29,329	31,180	6.3	29,327	31,073	2.4	7.4
ESSEX FELLS BOROUGH	710	738	3.9	710	738	1.4	2.7
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,813	2,244	23.8	1,813	2,244	0.9	1.2
GLEN RIDGE BOROUGH	2,404	2,478	3.1	2,403	2,478	0.7	1.5
IRVINGTON TOWN	23,841	25,527	7.1	23,840	25,521	1.0	3.2
LIVINGSTON TOWNSHIP	7,992	8,610	7.7	7,990	8,610	0.6	1.1
MAPLEWOOD TOWNSHIP	7,861	8,141	3.6	7,856	8,141	0.8	1.5
MILLBURN TOWNSHIP	6,761	7,072	4.6	6,759	7,070	0.9	1.4
MONTCLAIR TOWN	14,852	14,938	0.6	14,849	14,936	2.1	2.9
NEWARK CITY	127,240	121,387	-4.6	127,203	121,309	5.0	8.6
NORTH CALDWELL BOROUGH	1,631	1,608	-1.4	1,631	1,608	0.6	1.2
NUTLEY TOWN	10,281	10,662	3.7	10,278	10,660	1.2	1.3
ORANGE CITY	12,357	12,947	4.8	12,356	12,946	2.5	6.2
ROSELAND BOROUGH	1,218	1,843	51.3	1,218	1,843	0.6	2.7
SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE TOWNSHI	5,205	5,257	1.0	5,205	5,256	1.1	1.6
VERONA BOROUGH	4,841	5,344	10.4	4,840	5,339	0.5	2.7
WEST CALDWELL BOROUGH	3,315	3,651	10.1	3,315	3,649	0.3	1.1
WEST ORANGE TOWN	13,625	14,410	5.8	13,623	14,405	[illegible].1	2.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Essex County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
ESSEX COUNTY	123,154	124,519	39.4	39.3	27,538	67,200	144.0
BELLEVILLE TOWN	6.598	6,499	53.0	48.5	22,765	55,900	145.5
BLOOMFIELD TOWN	9.633	9,761	53.4	51.3	23,804	60,100	152.5
CALDWELL BOROUGH	1,413	1,378	46.8	45.2	31,084	76,100	144.8
CEDAR GROVE TOWNSHIP	2,845	2,958	77.6	77.1	29,268	77,100	163.4
EAST ORANGE CITY	7,059	7,084	24.1	22.8	19,368	35,900	85.4
ESSEX FELLS BOROUGH	667	671	93.9	90.9	50,000	149,100	198.2
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,611	2,072	91.0	92.3	33,443	91,200	172.7
GLEN RIDGE BOROUGH	2,100	2,181	87.4	88.0	31,677	74,400	134.9
IRVINGTON TOWN	7.511	7.587	31.5	29.7	19,155	37,200	94.2
LIVINGSTON TOWNSHIP	7,684	8,231	96.2	95.6	34,197	90,600	164.9
MAPLEWOOD TOWNSHIP	6,188	6,376	78.8	78.3	29,335	67,200	129.1
MILLBURN TOWNSHIP	5.483	5,643	80.5	79.8	50,000	133,400	166.8
MONTCLAIR TOWN	7,674	7,718	51.7	51.7	32,749	82,500	151.9
NEWARK CITY	24.896	23,403	19.6	19.3	17,200	31,500	83.1
NORTH CALDWELL BOROUGH	1,524	1,520	93.4	94.5	44,822	121,300	170.6
NUTLEY TOWN	6,820	6,892	66.4	64.7	26,242	64,300	145.0
ORANGE CITY	3,159	3,055	25.6	23.6	19,787	37,500	89.5
ROSELAND BOROUGH	1,119	1,355	91.9	73.5	33,116	90,200	172.4
SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE TOWNSHI	3,750	3,779	72.0	71.9	36,024	76,800	113.2
VERONA BOROUGH	3.354	3,618	69.3	67.8	29,089	74,100	154.7
WEST CALDWELL BOROUGH	2,962	3,201	89.4	8[illegible].7	31,898	84,100	163.7
WEST ORANGE TOWN	9,316	9,537	68.4	66.2	29,753	70,900	138.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Essex County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
ESSEX COUNTY	180,267	175,784	57.7	55.4	113	210	85.1
BELLEVILLE TOWN	5,694	6,609	45.7	49.4	125	260	107.6
BLOOMFIELD TOWN	8,204	8,826	45.4	46.4	123	254	106.0
CALDWELL BOROUGH	1,573	1,625	52.0	53.3	160	298	86.0
CEDAR GROVE TOWNSHIP	788	834	21.5	21.7	179	353	97.0
EAST ORANGE CITY	21,559	21,683	73.5	69.8	131	234	78.5
ESSEX FELLS BOROUGH	33	47	4.6	6.4	156	344	120.2
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	144	145	8.1	6.5	123	299	143.4
GLEN RIDGE BOROUGH	285	261	11.9	10.5	175	328	87.4
IRVINGTON TOWN	16,086	17,127	67.5	67.1	117	223	90.2
LIVINGSTON TOWNSHIP	262	282	3.3	3.3	145	406	179.6
MAPLEWOOD TOWNSHIP	1,602	1,641	20.4	20.2	141	268	89.7
MILLBURN TOWNSHIP	1,270	1,326	18.6	18.8	164	346	110.5
MONTCLAIR TOWN	6,862	6,782	46.2	45.4	125	271	117.5
NEWARK CITY	95,970	87,509	75.4	72.1	104	178	71.4
NORTH CALDWELL BOROUGH	98	69	6.0	4.3	125	323	158.4
NUTLEY TOWN	3,334	3,626	32.4	34.0	131	272	107.8
ORANGE CITY	8,887	9,083	71.9	70.2	118	223	88.8
ROSELAND BOROUGH	92	438	7.6	23.8	137	474	246.0
SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE TOWNSHI	1,400	1,394	26.9	26.5	143	286	100.2
VERONA BOROUGH	1,461	1,579	30.2	29.6	167	340	104.1
WEST CALDWELL BOROUGH	328	408	9.9	11.2	176	353	100.9
WEST ORANGE TOWN	4,157	4,490	30.5	31.2	135	276	104.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Essex County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	311,566	317,164	1.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	95,063	96,704	1.7
1, ATTACHED UNIT	3,027	4,350	43.7
2 UNITS	49,233	47,737	-3.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	55,404	55,643	0.4
5 OR MORE UNITS	108,782	112,519	3.4
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	57	211	270.2
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	302,582	300,303	-0.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	94,269	95,135	0.9
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,965	4,082	37.7
2 UNITS	48,180	45,836	-4.9
3 AND 4 UNITS	53,247	52,034	-2.3
5 OR MORE UNITS	103,864	103,005	-0.8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	57	211	270.2
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	122,806	124,479	1.4
1, DETACHED UNIT	88,198	89,768	1.8
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,603	2,234	39.4
2 UNITS	19,474	18,981	-2.5
3 AND 4 UNITS	10,837	10,437	-3.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	2,671	3,039	13.8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	23	20	-13.0
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	179,776	175,824	-2.2
1, DETACHED UNIT	6,071	5,367	-11.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,362	1,848	35.7
2 UNITS	28,706	26,855	-6.4
3 AND 4 UNITS	42,410	41,597	-1.9
5 OR MORE UNITS	101,193	99,966	-1.2
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	34	191	461.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Essex County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	179,582	100.0	175,321	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	74,760	41.6	63,457	36.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	23,311	13.0	21,417	12.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	26,111	14.5	26,647	15.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	48,071	26.8	56,345	32.1
NOT COMPUTED	7,329	4.1	7,455	4.3
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	65,453	100.0	45,128	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	2,077	3.2	2,947	6.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	3,321	5.1	2,684	5.9
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	10,325	15.8	2,951	6.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	44,499	68.0	31,203	69.1
NOT COMPUTED	5,231	8.0	5,343	11.8
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	62,132	100.0	36,512	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	25,996	41.8	4,075	11.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	16,831	27.1	2,698	7.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	14,833	23.9	8,535	23.4
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	3,434	5.5	20,787	56.9
NOT COMPUTED	1,038	1.7	417	1.1
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	33,125	100.0	30,679	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	28,888	87.2	8,046	26.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	2,697	8.1	7,708	25.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	834	2.5	10,769	35.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	118	0.4	3,732	12.2
NOT COMPUTED	588	1.8	424	1.4
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	18,872	100.0	63,002	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	17,799	94.3	48,389	76.8
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	462	2.4	8,327	13.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	119	0.6	4,392	7.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	20	0.1	623	1.0
NOT COMPUTED	472	2.5	1,271	2.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
Essex County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	302,582	300,303
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	278,443	280,824
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	18,814	14,295
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	5,325	5,184
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	293,858	292,011
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.1	97.2
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	270,582	273,710
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.2	97.5
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	18,428	13,588
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.9	95.1
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	4,848	4,713
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	91.0	90.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponding PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schoolir in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on schooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume I publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLF 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal ar migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale

Other vacants If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the sama for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE
DATA
CENTER

HUDSON COUNTY

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
C N 388
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625-0388

HUDSON COUNTY

CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

SEPTEMBER 1987

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for counties from the 1970 and 1980 censuses can be seen from the tables in this publication, which is one of a set providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. The state report and the reports for Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, and Somerset include analyses covering seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data. The remaining eight county (Camden, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Sussex, Union, Warren) reports present only the 24 tables of 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office

of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in this program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

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Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980 Hudson County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
HUDSON COUNTY	607,839	556,972	-8.4	13,094	11,999	100.0	100.0
BAYONNE CITY	72,743	65,047	-10.6	13,496	12,068	12.0	11.7
EAST NEWARK BOROUGH	1,922	1,923	0.1	19,220	19,230	0.3	0.3
GUTTENBERG TOWN	5,754	7,340	27.6	28,770	36,700	0.9	1.3
HARRISON TOWN	11,811	12,242	3.6	9,843	10,202	1.9	2.2
HOBOKEN CITY	45,380	42,460	-6.4	34,908	32,662	7.5	7.6
JERSEY CITY CITY	260,350	223,532	-14.1	17,771	15,258	42.8	40.1
KEARNY TOWN	37,585	35,735	-4.9	4,041	3,842	6.2	6.4
NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP	47,751	47,019	-1.5	8,843	8,707	7.9	8.4
SECAUCUS TOWN	13,228	13,719	3.7	2,281	2,365	2.2	2.5
UNION CITY CITY	57,305	55,593	-3.0	40,932	39,709	9.4	10.0
WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP	13,383	13,168	-1.6	17,158	16,882	2.2	2.4
WEST NEW YORK TOWN	40,627	39,194	-3.5	45,141	43,549	6.7	7.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Hudson County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	607,839
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	85,763
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	65,529
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	20,234
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	628,073
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	556,972
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	-71,101

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Hudson County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	563,049	100.0	519,753	100.0
SAME HOUSE	315,403	56.0	299,021	57.5
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	179,666	31.9	195,128	37.5
SAME COUNTY	142,671	25.3	144,458	27.8
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	36,995	6.6	50,670	9.7
SAME STATE	14,857	2.6	19,833	3.8
DIFFERENT STATE:	22,138	3.9	30,837	5.9
NORTHEAST	14,782	2.6	23,477	4.5
NORTH CENTRAL	1,480	0.3	1,263	0.2
SOUTH	4,646	0.8	4,666	0.9
WEST	1,230	0.2	1,431	0.3
ABROAD	33,414	5.9	25,604	4.9
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	34,566	6.1	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Hudson County

	1 9 7 0			1 9 8 0		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	609,266	289,891	319,375	556,972	263,475	293,497
UNDER 5 YEARS	46,490	23,719	22,771	37,306	19,362	17,944
UNDER 1 YEAR	9,537	4,830	4,707	8,087	4,160	3,927
1 YEAR	9,123	4,704	4,419	7,486	3,911	3,575
2 YEARS	8,892	4,529	4,363	7,344	3,826	3,518
3 YEARS	9,339	4,728	4,611	7,221	3,721	3,500
4 YEARS	9,599	4,928	4,671	7,168	3,744	3,424
5 TO 17 YEARS	131,965	67,006	64,959	107,517	54,489	53,028
5 YEARS	9,822	4,988	4,834	7,329	3,785	3,544
6 YEARS	10,265	5,355	4,910	7,211	3,648	3,563
7 YEARS	10,126	5,177	4,949	7,563	3,864	3,699
8 YEARS	10,071	5,141	4,930	7,326	3,642	3,684
9 YEARS	10,193	5,204	4,989	8,236	4,137	4,099
10 YEARS	10,571	5,517	5,054	8,122	4,058	4,064
11 YEARS	10,172	5,133	5,039	7,882	4,024	3,858
12 YEARS	10,183	5,156	5,027	7,871	4,019	3,852
13 YEARS	9,988	5,047	4,941	8,447	4,298	4,149
14 YEARS	10,188	5,211	4,977	8,776	4,499	4,277
15 YEARS	10,205	5,206	4,999	9,301	4,704	4,597
16 YEARS	10,009	4,880	5,129	9,697	4,943	4,754
17 YEARS	10,172	4,991	5,181	9,756	4,868	4,888
18 TO 24 YEARS	67,094	31,668	35,426	69,303	33,976	35,327
18 YEARS	9,637	4,756	4,881	9,428	4,710	4,718
19 YEARS	9,638	4,629	5,009	9,986	5,007	4,979
20 YEARS	9,739	4,579	5,160	9,736	4,874	4,862
21 YEARS	9,518	4,396	5,122	9,948	4,780	5,168
22 YEARS	9,978	4,592	5,386	10,038	4,867	5,171
23 YEARS	10,266	4,822	5,444	9,918	4,758	5,160
24 YEARS	8,318	3,894	4,424	10,249	4,980	5,087
25 TO 54 YEARS	225,221	107,609	117,612	210,399	100,781	109,618
25 YEARS	8,325	4,047	4,278	10,031	4,944	5,087
26 YEARS	8,254	4,118	4,136	9,422	4,512	4,910
27 YEARS	8,734	4,285	4,449	9,302	4,537	4,765
28 YEARS	7,550	3,774	3,776	8,794	4,340	4,454
29 YEARS	7,220	3,483	3,737	9,200	4,489	4,711
30 YEARS	7,508	3,675	3,833	8,704	4,275	4,429
31 YEARS	6,567	3,293	3,274	8,140	4,000	4,140
32 YEARS	6,489	3,126	3,363	8,324	3,947	4,377
33 YEARS	6,340	3,056	3,284	8,202	3,942	4,260
34 YEARS	6,478	3,132	3,346	6,872	3,227	3,645
35 YEARS	6,451	3,157	3,294	6,630	3,152	3,478
36 YEARS	6,266	3,031	3,235	6,626	3,160	3,466
37 YEARS	6,724	3,257	3,467	6,866	3,245	3,621
38 YEARS	6,698	3,233	3,465	6,078	2,932	3,146
39 YEARS	7,129	3,410	3,719	6,232	2,953	3,279
40 YEARS	7,794	3,778	4,016	6,464	3,068	3,396
41 YEARS	7,176	3,478	3,698	5,815	2,828	2,987
42 YEARS	7,570	3,609	3,961	5,812	2,797	3,015
43 YEARS	7,536	3,542	3,994	5,602	2,576	3,026
44 YEARS	7,738	3,710	4,028	5,783	2,759	3,024
45 YEARS	8,084	3,773	4,311	5,701	2,811	2,890
46 YEARS	7,823	3,690	4,133	5,513	2,517	2,996
47 YEARS	7,927	3,760	4,167	5,825	2,765	3,060
48 YEARS	8,164	3,801	4,363	5,685	2,727	2,958
49 YEARS	8,252	3,805	4,447	6,305	2,958	3,347

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Hudson County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	8,938	4,052	4,886	6,356	2,994	3,362
51 YEARS	7,976	3,661	4,315	6,376	3,057	3,319
52 YEARS	8,033	3,765	4,268	6,566	3,095	3,471
53 YEARS	7,608	3,504	4,104	6,572	3,070	3,502
54 YEARS	7,869	3,604	4,265	6,601	3,104	3,497
55 TO 59 YEARS	37,548	17,329	20,219	33,093	15,198	17,895
55 YEARS	7,908	3,640	4,268	6,775	3,153	3,622
56 YEARS	7,570	3,478	4,092	6,540	3,033	3,507
57 YEARS	7,553	3,437	4,116	6,580	3,077	3,503
58 YEARS	7,333	3,449	3,884	6,552	3,010	3,542
59 YEARS	7,184	3,325	3,859	6,646	2,925	3,721
60 TO 64 YEARS	31,753	14,602	17,151	29,422	12,979	16,443
60 YEARS	7,483	3,494	3,989	6,374	2,814	3,560
61 YEARS	6,581	3,058	3,523	6,043	2,693	3,350
62 YEARS	6,305	2,946	3,359	5,876	2,632	3,244
63 YEARS	5,674	2,572	3,102	5,528	2,406	3,122
64 YEARS	5,710	2,532	3,178	5,601	2,434	3,167
65 YEARS & OVER	69,195	27,958	41,237	69,932	26,690	43,242
65 YEARS	5,602	2,507	3,095	5,541	2,405	3,136
66 YEARS	5,055	2,305	2,750	5,102	2,138	2,964
67 YEARS	4,979	2,190	2,789	5,025	2,092	2,933
68 YEARS	4,375	1,906	2,469	4,854	2,076	2,778
69 YEARS	4,665	1,913	2,752	4,543	1,929	2,614
70 YEARS	4,742	1,890	2,852	4,243	1,724	2,519
71 YEARS	4,081	1,644	2,437	3,998	1,623	2,375
72 YEARS	3,822	1,520	2,302	3,625	1,418	2,207
73 YEARS	3,730	1,462	2,268	3,250	1,226	2,024
74 YEARS	3,452	1,404	2,048	3,293	1,208	2,085
75 YEARS	3,274	1,270	2,004	3,073	1,132	1,941
76 YEARS	2,833	1,067	1,766	2,688	989	1,699
77 YEARS	2,712	1,070	1,642	2,594	921	1,673
78 YEARS	2,196	816	1,380	2,256	820	1,436
79 YEARS	2,156	814	1,342	2,411	803	1,608
80 YEARS	1,975	730	1,245	2,040	664	1,376
81 YEARS	1,822	657	1,165	1,667	564	1,103
82 YEARS	1,420	529	891	1,534	484	1,050
83 YEARS	1,187	409	778	1,436	458	978
84 YEARS	960	352	608	1,271	425	846
85 YEARS	771	297	474	1,087	322	765
86 YEARS	642	227	415	901	262	639
87 YEARS	516	173	343	735	233	502
88 YEARS	410	145	265	546	176	370
89 YEARS	336	90	246	549	162	387
90 YEARS	262	88	174	389	99	290
91 YEARS	166	51	115	314	72	242
92 YEARS	164	46	118	267	69	198
93 YEARS	112	45	67	194	60	134
94 YEARS	90	23	67	147	39	108
95 YEARS	80	25	55	104	27	77
96 YEARS	56	15	41	61	14	47
97 YEARS	18	7	11	56	16	40
98 YEARS	32	9	23	41	10	31
99 YEARS	30	9	21	25	4	21
100 YEARS & OVER	472	253	219	72	26	46

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Hudson County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	609,266
1980 POPULATION	556,972
% CHANGE 1970-1980	-8.6
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	548,171
1980 POPULATION	486,922
% CHANGE 1970-1980	-11.2
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	61,095
1980 POPULATION	70,050
% CHANGE 1970-1980	14.7

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	609,266	100.0	ALL RACES	556,972	100.0
WHITE	541,778	88.9	WHITE	425,291	76.4
BLACK	61,095	10.0	BLACK	70,050	12.6
AMERICAN INDIAN	483	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	552	0.1
			ESKIMO	6	0.0
			ALEUT	10	0.0
JAPANESE	370	0.1	JAPANESE	345	0.1
CHINESE	815	0.1	CHINESE	1,754	0.3
FILIPINO	1,059	0.2	FILIPINO	6,451	1.2
KOREAN	190	0.0	KOREAN	1,394	0.3
			ASIAN INDIAN	4,798	0.9
			VIETNAMESE	411	0.1
HAWAIIAN	20	0.0	HAWAIIAN	27	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	24	0.0
			SAMOAN	9	0.0
OTHER	3,456	0.6	OTHER	45,850	8.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Hudson County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
HUDSON COUNTY	609,266	61,095	10.0	556,972	70,050	12 6
BAYONNE CITY	72,743	3,134	4.3	65,047	2,677	4.1
EAST NEWARK BOROUGH	1,922	0	0.0	1,923	9	0.5
GUTTENBERG TOWN	5,754	19	0.3	7,340	130	1.8
HARRISON TOWN	11,811	10	0.1	12,242	28	0.2
HOBOKEN CITY	45,380	1,876	4.1	42,460	2,078	4.9
JERSEY CITY CITY	260,545	54,595	21.0	223,532	61,954	27.7
KEARNY TOWN	37,585	121	0.3	35,735	79	0.2
NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP	47,751	94	0.2	47,019	360	0.8
SECAUCUS TOWN	13,228	164	1.2	13,719	102	0.7
UNION CITY CITY	58,537	580	1.0	55,593	1,526	2.7
WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP	13,383	81	0.6	13,168	185	1.4
WEST NEW YORK TOWN	40,627	421	1.0	39,194	922	2.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Hudson County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	556,972	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	961	0.2
ENGLISH	8,882	1.6
FRENCH	1,467	0.3
GERMAN	16,720	3.0
GREEK	3,425	0.6
HUNGARIAN	1,790	0.3
IRISH	38,399	6.9
ITALIAN	71,929	12.9
NORWEGIAN	433	0.1
POLISH	27,830	5.0
PORTUGUESE	4,824	0.9
RUSSIAN	4,075	0.7
SCOTTISH	3,363	0.6
SWEDISH	769	0.1
UKRAINIAN	2,765	0.5
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	207,526	37.3
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	102,722	18.4
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	19,526	3.5
NOT REPORTED	39,566	7.1
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,399	2.9
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	6,377	1.1
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	36,599	6.6
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	50,856	9.1
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	28,872	5.2
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	18,059	3.2

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Hudson County

ALL PERSONS	556,972	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	411,723	73.9
SPANISH ORIGIN	145,249	26.1
MEXICAN	1,249	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	55,476	10.0
CUBAN	46,671	8.4
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	41,853	7.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Hudson County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
HUDSON COUNTY	207,499	207,857	159,393	144,185	9.264	6.028	2.88	2.65
BAYONNE CITY	24,517	25,405	19,628	17,864	489	476	2.95	2.54
EAST NEWARK BOROUGH	619	664	507	508	0	0	3.11	2.90
GUTTENBERG TOWN	2,279	3,265	1,557	1,934	92	103	2.48	2.22
HARRISON TOWN	3,933	4,472	3.107	3,327	38	28	2.99	2.73
HOBOKEN CITY	14,741	15,407	11,161	10,322	1,776	1,476	2.96	2.66
JERSEY CITY CITY	87,853	80,720	65,995	55,304	4,132	2,728	2.92	2.74
KEARNY TOWN	12,587	12,942	10,231	9,729	105	137	2.98	2.75
NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP	17,204	18,833	13,409	12,672	150	364	2.77	2.48
SECAUCUS TOWN	3,543	4,899	3,094	3,692	2,026	574	3.16	2.68
UNION CITY CITY	20,703	20,781	15,732	14,788	331	97	2.75	2.67
WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP	4,932	5,050	3,695	3,368	4	1	2.71	2.61
WEST NEW YORK TOWN	14,588	15,419	11,277	10,677	121	44	2.78	2.54

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Hudson County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
MALE:	219,454	100.0	204,139	100.0
SINGLE	68,140	31.0	72,675	35.6
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	132,612	60.4	108,455	53.1
SEPARATED	5,392	2.5	7,401	3.6
WIDOWED	9,345	4.3	7,469	3.7
DIVORCED	3,965	1.8	8,139	4.0
FEMALE:	251,931	100.0	236,764	100.0
SINGLE	63,036	25.0	65,442	27.6
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	132,546	52.6	107,676	45.5
SEPARATED	10,535	4.2	13,598	5.7
WIDOWED	38,830	15.4	36,206	15.3
DIVORCED	6,984	2.8	13,842	5.8

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
ALL PERSONS	609,266	100.0	556,972	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	159,393	26.2	144,185	25.9
SPOUSE	126,327	20.7	102,170	18.3
OTHER RELATIVES	259,809	42.6	228,823	41.1
NONRELATIVES	6,367	1.0	5,015	0.9
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	18,306	3.0	27,194	4.9
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	29,800	4.9	36,478	6.5
NONRELATIVES			7,079	1.3
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	3,897	0.6	2,977	0.5
OTHER	5,367	0.9	3,051	0.5

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Hudson County

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	178,455	100.0	144,823	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	551	0.3	397	0.3
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	141,104	79.1	91,541	63.2
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	28,641	16.0	43,521	30.1
OTHER RELATIVES	6,826	3.8	8,182	5.6
NONRELATIVES	629	0.4	1,018	0.7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	129	0.1	141	0.1
OTHER	575	0.3	23	0.0

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	69,195	100.0	69,932	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	24,026	34.7	22,819	32.6
SPOUSE	11,277	16.3	11,552	16.5
OTHER RELATIVES	11,375	16.4	9,359	13.4
NONRELATIVES	994	1.4	343	0.5
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	4,964	7.2	5,442	7.8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	14,307	20.7	17,668	25.3
NONRELATIVES			511	0.7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,799	2.6	1,974	2.8
OTHER	453	0.7	264	0.4

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Hudson County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	151,584	140,040	-7.6
NURSERY SCHOOL	1,132	4,090	261.3
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	93,839	74,699	-20.4
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	35,351	34,460	-2.5
COLLEGE	21,262	26,791	26.0
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	364,450	343,115	-5.9
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	149,441	102,659	-31.3
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	82,536	63,592	-23.0
4 YEARS	93,181	107,972	15.9
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	18,822	30,568	62.4
4 OR MORE YEARS	20,470	38,324	87.2
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	36.3	51.5	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Hudson County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	209,157	199,380
ARMED FORCES	889	942
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	159,949	147,024
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	76.5	73.7
EMPLOYED	153,799	135,547
UNEMPLOYED	6,150	11,477
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8	7.8
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	48,319	51,414
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	241,570	232,612
ARMED FORCES	26	71
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	107,370	115,764
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	44.4	49.8
EMPLOYED	101,082	104,214
UNEMPLOYED	6,288	11,550
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.9	10.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	134,174	116,777
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	16,486	20,014
ARMED FORCES	127	118
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	11,963	13,685
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	72.6	68.4
EMPLOYED	11,388	11,761
UNEMPLOYED	575	1,924
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.8	14.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	4,396	6,211
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	20,833	26,234
ARMED FORCES	0	5
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	10,023	14,258
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	48.1	54.3
EMPLOYED	9,309	12,689
UNEMPLOYED	714	1,569
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1	11.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	10,810	11,971

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over 1970 and 1980 Hudson County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	239,761	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	41,870	17.5
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	19,609	8.2
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	22,261	9.3
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	78,586	32.8
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	5,512	2.3
SALES	17,017	7.1
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	56,057	23.4
SERVICE:	28,514	11.9
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	673	0.3
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	6,124	2.6
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	21,717	9.1
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	628	0.3
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	26,095	10.9
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	64,068	26.7
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	35,192	14.7
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	13,150	5.5
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	15,726	6.6

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	254,881	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	26,502	10.4
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	13,353	5.2
SALES WORKERS	13,090	5.1
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	62,581	24.6
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	31,185	12.2
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	51,758	20.3
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	12,688	5.0
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	14,792	5.8
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	78	0.0
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	250	0.1
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	27,288	10.7
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1,316	0.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Hudson County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	246,871	232,473
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	216,193	210,480
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	30,678	21,993
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	12.4	9.5
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	209,029	200,681
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	138,516	128,875
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	64.1	61.2
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	66.3	64.2
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	77,677	81,605
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	70,513	71,806
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.91	0.88

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	216,193	100.0	210,480	100.0	209,029	100.0	200,681	100.0
HUDSON	138,516	64.1	128,875	61.2	138,516	66.3	128,875	64.2
ESSEX	15,281	7.1	14,622	7.0	15,080	7.2	12,117	6.0
MERCER	214	0.1	266	0.1	-	-	204	0.1
MIDDLESEX	1,388	0.6	2,355	1.1	4,684	2.2	5,304	2.6
MONMOUTH	152	0.1	203	0.1	2,493	1.2	3,200	1.6
MORRIS	462	0.2	1,119	0.5	2,040	1.0	2,295	1.1
PASSAIC	2,271	1.1	2,367	11.1	2,773	1.3	3,394	1.7
SOMERSET	144	0.1	469	0.2	641	0.3	412	0.2
UNION	4,240	2.0	4,911	2.3	6,207	3.0	4,402	2.2
NEW YORK CITY NY	37,592	17.4	35,900	17.1	11,185	5.4	13,539	6.7
WESTCHESTER NY	293	0.1	358	0.2	382	0.2	453	0.2
BERGEN	14,156	6.5	17,553	8.3	21,054	10.1	21,051	10.5
OCEAN	-	-	76	0.0	869	0.4	1,568	0.8
NASSAU NY	109	0.1	138	0.1	657	0.3	809	0.4
OTHER AREAS	1,375	0.6	1,268	0.6	2,448	1.2	3,489	1.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Hudson County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	145,151	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	6,485	4.5
$2,500 TO $4,999	10,301	7.1
$5,000 TO $7,499	10,672	7.4
$7,500 TO $9,999	10,645	7.3
$10,000 TO $12,499	11,592	8.0
$12,500 TO $14,999	10,543	7.3
$15,000 TO $17,499	11,651	8.0
$17,500 TO $19,999	10,762	7.4
$20,000 TO $22,499	10,837	7.5
$22,500 TO $24,999	8,661	6.0
$25,000 TO $27,499	8,235	5.7
$27,500 TO $29,999	6,694	4.6
$30,000 TO $34,999	10,358	7.1
$35,000 TO $39,999	6,291	4.3
$40,000 TO $49,999	6,756	4.7
$50,000 TO $74,999	3,834	2.6
$75,000 OR MORE	834	0.6
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	17,659	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	159,438	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	4,200	2.6
$1,000 TO $1,999	3,629	2.3
$2,000 TO $2,999	5,780	3.6
$3,000 TO $3,999	6,898	4.3
$4,000 TO $4,999	7,787	4.9
$5,000 TO $5,999	9,236	5.8
$6,000 TO $6,999	10,383	6.5
$7,000 TO $7,999	11,052	6.9
$8,000 TO $8,999	12,588	7.9
$9,000 TO $9,999	11,701	7.3
$10,000 TO $11,999	21,661	13.6
$12,000 TO $14,999	23,548	14.8
$15,000 TO $24,999	26,095	16.4
$25,000 TO $49,999	4,390	2.8
$50,000 AND OVER	490	0.3
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	9,698	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	18,717	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Hudson County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969	1979	%	1969	1979	%	% OF FAMILIES	
	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	1969	1979
HUDSON COUNTY	6,182	6,476	4.8	18,717	17,659	-5.7	9.1	14.7
BAYONNE CITY	6,567	7,751	18.0	20,346	21,072	3.6	6.8	7.6
EAST NEWARK BOROUGH	5,988	6,129	2.4	20,144	18,990	-5.7	4.8	9.1
GUTTENBERG TOWN	7,014	10,408	48.4	19,532	20,694	6.0	6.6	7.7
HARRISON TOWN	6,136	7,005	14.2	19,526	20,560	5.3	6.4	9.4
HOBOKEN CITY	5,022	5,421	8.0	15,027	13,650	-9.2	16.9	21.3
JERSEY CITY CITY	5,920	5,812	-1.8	17,969	16,108	-10.4	10.3	18.9
KEARNY TOWN	6,841	7,415	8.4	21,405	21,622	1.0	4.3	7.1
NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP	7,322	7,529	2.8	21,224	20,514	-3.3	5.4	8.6
SECAUCUS TOWN	6,106	9,495	55.5	22,736	26,844	18.1	3.7	2.6
UNION CITY CITY	5,855	5,625	-3.9	17,083	14,854	-13.0	10.4	18.5
WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP	7,427	7,538	1.5	20,791	19,739	-5.1	6.2	11.6
WEST NEW YORK TOWN	6,518	6,084	-6.7	18,296	16,151	-11.7	8.6	15.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Hudson County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	8,316	30,999	28,953	26,940	14,733	12,338	22,872	145,151
LESS THAN $2,500	1,106	2,009	1,421	723	298	271	657	6,485
$2,500 TO $4,999	1,911	3,091	1,826	941	458	446	1,628	10,301
$5,000 TO $7,499	706	2,470	2,024	1,054	478	796	3,144	10,672
$7,500 TO $9,999	825	2,285	1,936	1,363	591	719	2,926	10,645
$10,000 TO $12,49	779	2,737	2,168	1,497	870	861	2,680	11,592
$12,500 TO $14,99	637	2,352	1,997	1,681	838	922	2,116	10,543
$15,000 TO $17,49	728	2,478	2,561	1,987	1,108	1,078	1,711	11,651
$17,500 TO $19,99	416	2,401	2,281	2,013	1,101	1,074	1,476	10,762
$20,000 TO $22,49	347	2,492	2,223	2,221	1,326	1,092	1,136	10,837
$22,500 TO $24,99	280	1,793	1,853	1,823	1,086	790	1,036	8,661
$25,000 TO $27,49	217	1,648	1,845	1,997	903	821	804	8,235
$27,500 TO $29,99	138	1,393	1,469	1,601	806	704	583	6,694
$30,000 TO $34,99	148	1,899	2,077	2,848	1,443	934	1,009	10,358
$35,000 TO $39,99	19	921	1,296	1,732	1,106	597	620	6,291
$40,000 TO $49,99	30	590	1,375	1,997	1,344	754	666	6,756
$50,000 TO $74,99	20	393	485	1,205	802	418	511	3,834
$75,000 OR MORE	9	47	116	257	175	61	169	834
MEDIAN	$8,818	$15,560	$18,096	$22,489	$23,187	$20,005	$12,974	$17,659

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Hudson County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	71,908	11.9
1979	93,378	16.9

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	15,599	23.0
1979	10,957	16.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Hudson County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
HUDSON COUNTY	214,338	221,276	3.2	214,265	221,183	3.3	6.0
BAYONNE CITY	25,312	26,363	4.2	25,311	26,358	3.1	3.6
EAST NEWARK BOROUGH	633	696	10.0	633	695	2.2	4.5
GUTTENBERG TOWN	2,338	4,061	73.7	2,338	4,057	2.5	19.5
HARRISON TOWN	4,045	4,618	14.2	4,045	4,617	2.8	3.1
HOBOKEN CITY	15,465	16,821	8.8	15,462	16,812	4.7	8.4
JERSEY CITY CITY	91,997	87,999	-4.3	91,956	87,948	4.5	8.2
KEARNY TOWN	12,861	13,301	3.4	12,849	13,292	2.0	2.6
NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP	17,491	19,375	10.8	17,477	19,369	1.6	2.8
SECAUCUS TOWN	3,590	5,502	53.3	3,590	5,502	1.3	11.0
UNION CITY CITY	20,731	21,500	3.7	20,730	21,496	2.1	3.3
WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP	5,047	5,208	3.2	5,046	5,206	2.3	3.0
WEST NEW YORK TOWN	14,828	15,832	6.8	14,828	15,831	1.6	2.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Hudson County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
HUDSON COUNTY	61,704	61,752	28.8	27.9	19,966	43,700	118.9
BAYONNE CITY	9,516	9,902	37.6	37.6	22,995	55,600	141.8
EAST NEWARK BOROUGH	245	279	38.7	40.1	14,516	34,800	139.7
GUTTENBERG TOWN	627	666	26.8	16.4	18,712	41,600	122.3
HARRISON TOWN	1,347	1,549	33.3	33.5	20,170	46,200	129.1
HOBOKEN CITY	2,141	2,069	13.8	12.3	15,016	42,600	183.7
JERSEY CITY CITY	24,697	22,610	26.9	25.7	16,419	30,600	86.4
KEARNY TOWN	6,018	6,263	46.8	47.1	23,337	58,500	150.7
NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP	6,534	6,802	37.4	35.1	21,438	47,300	120.6
SECAUCUS TOWN	2,396	3,096	66.7	56.3	26,358	65,100	147.0
UNION CITY CITY	4,164	4,036	20.1	18.8	16,636	34,800	109.2
WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP	1,389	1,442	27.5	27.7	27,406	53,600	95.6
WEST NEW YORK TOWN	2,665	3,038	18.0	19.2	19,046	42,900	125.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980 Hudson County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
HUDSON COUNTY	145,398	146,105	67.9	66.1	95	187	96.0
BAYONNE CITY	15,001	15,503	59.3	58.8	88	188	114.3
EAST NEWARK BOROUGH	374	385	59.1	55.4	91	205	124.8
GUTTENBERG TOWN	1,652	2,599	70.7	64.1	100	271	172.2
HARRISON TOWN	2,586	2,923	63.9	63.3	82	196	139.0
HOBOKEN CITY	12,600	13,338	81.5	79.3	77	154	100.3
JERSEY CITY CITY	63,156	58,110	68.7	66.1	92	177	92.6
KEARNY TOWN	6,569	6,679	51.1	50.2	104	221	112.5
NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP	10,670	12,031	61.1	62.1	124	224	81.0
SECAUCUS TOWN	1,147	1,803	31.9	32.8	122	266	117.1
UNION CITY CITY	16,136	16,745	77.8	77.9	101	191	88.7
WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP	3,543	3,608	70.2	69.3	115	218	90.1
WEST NEW YORK TOWN	11,923	12,381	80.4	78.2	107	189	75.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Hudson County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	214,665	221,211	3.0
1, DETACHED UNIT	20,493	18,595	-9.3
1, ATTACHED UNIT	7,505	8,006	6.7
2 UNITS	59,848	60,503	1.1
3 AND 4 UNITS	32,211	35,602	10.5
5 OR MORE UNITS	94,278	98,063	4.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	330	442	33.9
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	207,499	207,857	0.2
1, DETACHED UNIT	20,230	18,213	-10.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	7,359	7,715	4.8
2 UNITS	58,493	58,326	-0.3
3 AND 4 UNITS	30,985	33,174	7.1
5 OR MORE UNITS	90,102	90,022	-0.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	330	407	23.3
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	61,455	61,752	0.5
1, DETACHED UNIT	17,587	16,264	-7.5
1, ATTACHED UNIT	6,092	6,365	4.5
2 UNITS	27,179	27,139	-0.1
3 AND 4 UNITS	6,532	7,789	19.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	3,895	3,978	2.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	170	217	27.6
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	146,044	146,105	0.0
1, DETACHED UNIT	2,643	1,949	-26.3
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,267	1,350	6.6
2 UNITS	31,314	31,187	-0.4
3 AND 4 UNITS	24,453	25,385	3.8
5 OR MORE UNITS	86,207	86,044	-0.2
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	160	190	18.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Hudson County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	145,953	100.0	145,942	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	76,891	52.7	61,442	42.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	16,726	11.5	18,921	13.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	17,393	11.9	20,532	14.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	28,797	19.7	39,328	26.9
NOT COMPUTED	6,146	4.2	5,719	3.9
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	47,386	100.0	33,309	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	2,246	4.7	1,421	4.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	3,787	8.0	2,038	6.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	9,665	20.4	2,116	6.4
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	27,356	57.7	23,778	71.4
NOT COMPUTED	4,332	9.1	3,956	11.9
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	51,960	100.0	30,383	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	30,935	59.5	2,908	9.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	11,461	22.1	3,863	12.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	7,164	13.8	9,421	31.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,358	2.6	13,723	45.2
NOT COMPUTED	1,042	2.0	468	1.5
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	30,643	100.0	25,578	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	28,307	92.4	9,133	35.7
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,252	4.1	7,668	30.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	524	1.7	6,832	26.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	77	0.3	1,616	6.3
NOT COMPUTED	483	1.6	329	1.3
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	15,964	100.0	56,672	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	15,403	96.5	47,980	84.7
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	226	1.4	5,352	9.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	40	0.3	2,163	3.8
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	6	0.0	211	0.4
NOT COMPUTED	289	1.8	966	1.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Hudson County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	207,499	207,857
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	188,013	192,740
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	15,756	11,395
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	3,730	3,722
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	197,351	199,872
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.1	96.2
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	179,038	185,715
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.2	96.4
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	14,879	10,743
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	94.4	94.3
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	3,434	3,414
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	92.1	91.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c " includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specif race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The dat on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponding PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors: namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters: for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classified as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median fc persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

55425-11-18-F

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE
DATA
CENTER

HUNTERDON COUNTY

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
C N 388
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625-0388

HUNTERDON COUNTY

CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

SEPTEMBER 1987

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for counties from the 1970 and 1980 censuses can be seen from the tables in this publication, which is one of a set providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. The state report and the reports for Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, and Somerset include analyses covering seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data. The remaining eight county (Camden, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Sussex, Union, Warren) reports present only the 24 tables of 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office

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Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Hunterdon County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	23,437	32,061
ARMED FORCES	41	11
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	18,182	25,479
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	77.6	79.5
EMPLOYED	17,840	24,479
UNEMPLOYED	342	1,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	1.9	3.9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	5,214	6,571
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	24,593	33,148
ARMED FORCES	6	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	10,127	17,135
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	41.2	51.7
EMPLOYED	9,882	16,381
UNEMPLOYED	245	754
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.4	4.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	14,460	16,013
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	615	545
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	163	107
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	26.5	19.6
EMPLOYED	158	98
UNEMPLOYED	5	9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.1	8.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	452	438
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	391	387
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	106	106
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	27.1	27.4
EMPLOYED	106	106
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	0.0	0.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	285	281

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in this program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Hunterdon County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	40,860	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	12,121	29.7
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	5,734	14.0
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	6,387	15.6
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	12,447	30.5
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	1,582	3.9
SALES	3,858	9.4
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	7,007	17.1
SERVICE:	3,937	9.6
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	170	0.4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	688	1.7
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	3,079	7.5
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,214	3.0
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	5,646	13.8
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	5,495	13.4
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	2,584	6.3
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	1,608	3.9
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	1,303	3.2

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	27,722	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	4,724	17.0
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	2,185	7.9
SALES WORKERS	1,756	6.3
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	4,271	15.4
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	4,597	16.6
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	3,928	14.2
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	1,328	4.8
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	1,123	4.1
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	620	2.2
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	466	1.7
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	2,491	9.0
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	233	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

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Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980 Hunterdon County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
HUNTERDON COUNTY	69,718	87,361	25.3	162	203	100.0	100.0
ALEXANDRIA TOWNSHIP	2,127	2,798	31.5	75	99	3.1	3.2
BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP	1,385	3,045	119.9	67	148	2.0	3.5
BLOOMSBURY BOROUGH	879	864	-1.7	1,099	1,080	1.3	1.0
CALIFON BOROUGH	970	1,023	5.5	1,078	1,137	1.4	1.2
CLINTON TOWN	1,742	1,910	9.6	1,340	1,469	2.5	2.2
CLINTON TOWNSHIP	5,119	7,345	43.5	170	244	7.3	8.4
DELAWARE TOWNSHIP	3,249	3,816	17.5	88	103	4.7	4.4
EAST AMWELL TOWNSHIP	2,568	3,468	35.0	91	123	3.7	4.0
FLEMINGTON BOROUGH	3,917	4,132	5.5	3,561	3,756	5.6	4.7
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	2,154	2,294	6.5	92	98	3.1	2.6
FRENCHTOWN BOROUGH	1,459	1,573	7.8	1,326	1,430	2.1	1.8
GLEN GARDNER BOROUGH	874	834	-4.6	599	571	1.3	1.0
HAMPTON BOROUGH	1,386	1,614	16.5	990	1,153	2.0	1.8
HIGH BRIDGE BOROUGH	2,606	3,435	31.8	1,133	1,493	3.7	3.9
HOLLAND TOWNSHIP	3,587	4,593	28.0	158	202	5.1	5.3
KINGWOOD TOWNSHIP	2,294	2,772	20.8	64	78	3.3	3.2
LAMBERTVILLE CITY	4,359	4,044	-7.2	3,963	3,676	6.3	4.6
LEBANON BOROUGH	885	820	-7.3	720	667	1.3	0.9
LEBANON TOWNSHIP	4,235	5,459	28.9	133	171	6.1	6.2
MILFORD BOROUGH	1,230	1,368	11.2	946	1,052	1.8	1.6
RARITAN TOWNSHIP	6,934	8,292	19.6	180	215	9.9	9.5
READINGTON TOWNSHIP	7,688	10,855	41.2	161	228	11.0	12.4
STOCKTON BOROUGH	619	643	3.9	1,125	1,169	0.9	0.7
TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP	2,959	4,094	38.4	93	129	4.2	4.7
UNION TOWNSHIP	2,351	3,971	68.9	130	219	3.4	4.5
WEST AMWELL TOWNSHIP	2,142	2,299	7.3	99	106	3.1	2.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Hunterdon County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	69,718
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	9,899
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	6,202
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	3,697
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	73,415
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	87,361
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	13,946

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Hunterdon County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	63,880	100.0	81,905	100.0
SAME HOUSE	35,676	55.8	46,693	57.0
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	25,383	39.7	34,545	42.2
SAME COUNTY	10,341	16.2	11,669	14.2
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	15,042	23.5	22,876	27.9
SAME STATE	10,253	16.1	14,869	18.2
DIFFERENT STATE:	4,789	7.5	8,007	9.8
NORTHEAST	3,183	5.0	4,561	5.6
NORTH CENTRAL	509	0.8	1,440	1.8
SOUTH	723	1.1	1,324	1.6
WEST	374	0.6	682	0.8
ABROAD	377	0.6	667	0.8
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	2,444	3.8	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Hunterdon County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	69,718	34,608	35,110	87,361	43,505	43,856
UNDER 5 YEARS	5,794	2,987	2,807	5,485	2,811	2,674
UNDER 1 YEAR	1,138	569	569	1,138	579	559
1 YEAR	1,185	605	580	1,086	566	520
2 YEARS	1,128	583	545	1,079	544	535
3 YEARS	1,176	635	541	1,080	544	536
4 YEARS	1,167	595	572	1,102	578	524
5 TO 17 YEARS	18,708	9,713	8,995	20,250	10,469	9,781
5 YEARS	1,328	652	676	1,107	567	540
6 YEARS	1,404	743	661	1,084	558	526
7 YEARS	1,525	777	748	1,217	652	565
8 YEARS	1,490	788	702	1,309	654	655
9 YEARS	1,502	794	708	1,559	807	752
10 YEARS	1,514	794	720	1,688	860	828
11 YEARS	1,534	748	786	1,656	869	787
12 YEARS	1,459	769	690	1,579	809	770
13 YEARS	1,420	754	666	1,729	941	788
14 YEARS	1,426	721	705	1,638	827	811
15 YEARS	1,376	690	686	1,888	946	942
16 YEARS	1,360	731	629	1,908	978	930
17 YEARS	1,370	752	618	1,888	1,001	887
18 TO 24 YEARS	6,014	2,951	3,063	8,697	4,603	4,094
18 YEARS	1,076	576	500	1,529	864	665
19 YEARS	881	443	438	1,309	683	626
20 YEARS	782	375	407	1,199	644	555
21 YEARS	720	335	385	1,205	645	560
22 YEARS	871	422	449	1,135	565	570
23 YEARS	919	423	496	1,186	624	562
24 YEARS	765	377	388	1,134	578	608
25 TO 54 YEARS	25,862	12,744	13,118	37,074	18,441	18,633
25 YEARS	803	380	423	1,221	613	608
26 YEARS	892	410	482	1,204	589	615
27 YEARS	1,032	493	539	1,272	634	638
28 YEARS	932	400	532	1,145	539	606
29 YEARS	917	422	495	1,349	629	720
30 YEARS	842	401	441	1,377	665	712
31 YEARS	812	402	410	1,466	719	747
32 YEARS	864	441	423	1,648	743	905
33 YEARS	796	404	392	1,832	878	954
34 YEARS	861	436	425	1,357	669	688
35 YEARS	815	404	411	1,523	700	823
36 YEARS	819	412	407	1,531	731	800
37 YEARS	855	434	421	1,754	895	859
38 YEARS	816	386	430	1,461	761	700
39 YEARS	860	417	443	1,360	661	699
40 YEARS	940	500	440	1,237	618	619
41 YEARS	898	459	439	1,184	603	581
42 YEARS	905	464	441	1,176	613	563
43 YEARS	927	472	455	1,002	539	463
44 YEARS	906	453	453	1,079	562	517
45 YEARS	929	443	486	1,027	519	508
46 YEARS	849	446	403	1,039	525	514
47 YEARS	881	439	442	988	514	474
48 YEARS	841	408	433	924	455	469
49 YEARS	878	453	425	981	471	510

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Hunterdon County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	924	468	456	1,021	552	469
51 YEARS	777	357	420	992	529	463
52 YEARS	788	397	391	992	535	457
53 YEARS	734	350	384	972	495	477
54 YEARS	769	393	376	960	485	475
55 TO 59 YEARS	3,466	1,766	1,700	4,308	2,160	2,148
55 YEARS	715	364	351	893	433	460
56 YEARS	698	344	354	836	424	412
57 YEARS	719	372	347	885	454	431
58 YEARS	657	343	314	859	414	445
59 YEARS	677	343	334	835	435	400
60 TO 64 YEARS	2,879	1,384	1,495	3,443	1,680	1,763
60 YEARS	593	273	320	791	399	392
61 YEARS	598	298	300	695	317	378
62 YEARS	561	282	279	656	323	333
63 YEARS	551	251	300	672	323	349
64 YEARS	576	280	296	629	318	311
65 YEARS & OVER	6,995	3,063	3,932	8,104	3,341	4,763
65 YEARS	530	260	270	569	280	289
66 YEARS	507	252	255	545	248	297
67 YEARS	435	209	226	579	295	284
68 YEARS	434	195	239	544	260	284
69 YEARS	429	186	243	480	211	269
70 YEARS	434	203	231	481	196	285
71 YEARS	395	181	214	457	189	268
72 YEARS	402	196	206	417	186	231
73 YEARS	381	154	227	389	152	237
74 YEARS	362	165	197	394	180	214
75 YEARS	316	132	184	357	144	213
76 YEARS	304	117	187	342	150	192
77 YEARS	262	111	151	285	120	165
78 YEARS	215	89	126	255	92	163
79 YEARS	220	96	124	253	93	160
80 YEARS	205	82	123	232	84	148
81 YEARS	219	81	138	210	63	147
82 YEARS	174	65	109	234	77	157
83 YEARS	145	63	82	182	52	130
84 YEARS	115	46	69	171	51	120
85 YEARS	95	17	78	137	33	104
86 YEARS	90	34	56	108	38	70
87 YEARS	64	30	34	106	32	74
88 YEARS	47	15	32	72	27	45
89 YEARS	44	21	23	64	22	42
90 YEARS	45	13	32	58	15	43
91 YEARS	20	8	12	60	17	43
92 YEARS	17	9	8	31	7	24
93 YEARS	17	5	12	24	9	15
94 YEARS	12	5	7	14	3	11
95 YEARS	16	2	14	12	1	11
96 YEARS	6	2	4	9	4	5
97 YEARS	3	2	1	8	2	6
98 YEARS	3	1	2	9	3	6
99 YEARS	3	0	3	3	1	2
100 YEARS & OVER	29	16	13	13	4	9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Hunterdon County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	69,718
1980 POPULATION	87,361
% CHANGE 1970-1980	25.3
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	68,552
1980 POPULATION	86,238
% CHANGE 1970-1980	25.8
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	1,166
·1980 POPULATION	1,123
% CHANGE 1970-1980	-3.7

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	69,718	100.0	ALL RACES	87,361	100.0
WHITE	68,344	98.0	WHITE	85,402	97.8
BLACK	1,166	1.7	BLACK	1,123	1.3
AMERICAN INDIAN	23	0.0	AMERICAN INDIAN	57	0.1
			ESKIMO	0	0.0
			ALEUT	0	0.0
JAPANESE	35	0.1	JAPANESE	39	0.0
CHINESE	44	0.1	CHINESE	138	0.2
FILIPINO	17	0.0	FILIPINO	31	0.0
KOREAN	19	0.0	KOREAN	90	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	163	0.2
			VIETNAMESE	29	0.0
HAWAIIAN	1	0.0	HAWAIIAN	8	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	0	0.0
			SAMOAN	0	0.0
OTHER	69	0.1	OTHER	281	0.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Hunterdon County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK		ALL RACES	BLACK	
		NUMBER	%		NUMBER	%
HUNTERDON COUNTY	69,718	1,166	1.7	87,361	1,123	1.3
ALEXANDRIA TOWNSHIP	2,127	2	0.1	2,798	5	0.2
BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP	1,385	0	0.0	3,045	18	0.6
BLOOMSBURY BOROUGH	879	5	0.6	864	1	0.1
CALIFON BOROUGH	970	1	0.1	1,023	3	0.3
CLINTON TOWN	1,742	13	0.7	1,910	17	0.9
CLINTON TOWNSHIP	5,119	328	6.4	7,345	348	4.7
DELAWARE TOWNSHIP	3,249	10	0.3	3,816	20	0.5
EAST AMWELL TOWNSHIP	2,568	3	0.1	3,468	7	0.2
FLEMINGTON BOROUGH	3,917	60	1.5	4,132	53	1.3
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	2,154	5	0.2	2,294	3	0.1
FRENCHTOWN BOROUGH	1,459	0	0.0	1,573	2	0.1
GLEN GARDNER BOROUGH	874	9	1.0	834	3	0.4
HAMPTON BOROUGH	1,386	4	0.3	1,614	6	0.4
HIGH BRIDGE BOROUGH	2,606	0	0.0	3,435	5	0.1
HOLLAND TOWNSHIP	3,587	0	0.0	4,593	1	0.0
KINGWOOD TOWNSHIP	2,294	32	1.4	2,772	23	0.8
LAMBERTVILLE CITY	4,359	275	6.3	4,044	181	4.5
LEBANON BOROUGH	885	5	0.6	820	6	0.7
LEBANON TOWNSHIP	4,235	122	2.9	5,459	36	0.7
MILFORD BOROUGH	1,230	0	0.0	1,368	4	0.3
RARITAN TOWNSHIP	6,934	21	0.3	8,292	12	0.1
READINGTON TOWNSHIP	7,688	17	0.2	10,855	26	0.2
STOCKTON BOROUGH	619	0	0.0	643	0	0.0
TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP	2,959	5	0.2	4,094	3	0.1
UNION TOWNSHIP	2,351	203	8.6	3,971	293	7.4
WEST AMWELL TOWNSHIP	2,142	46	2.1	2,299	47	2.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Hunterdon County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	87,361	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	1,276	1.5
ENGLISH	6,395	7.3
FRENCH	550	0.6
GERMAN	8,546	9.8
GREEK	279	0.3
HUNGARIAN	1,112	1.3
IRISH	3,887	4.4
ITALIAN	4,977	5.7
NORWEGIAN	286	0.3
POLISH	3,139	3.6
PORTUGUESE	35	0.0
RUSSIAN	439	0.5
SCOTTISH	501	0.6
SWEDISH	325	0.4
UKRAINIAN	732	0.8
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	4,823	5.5
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	40,188	46.0
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	4,664	5.3
NOT REPORTED	5,207	6.0
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	14,531	16.6
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	3,386	3.9
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	19,106	21.9
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	14,024	16.1
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	6,147	7.0
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	4,594	5.3

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Hunterdon County

ALL PERSONS	87,361	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	86,507	99.0
SPANISH ORIGIN	854	1.0
MEXICAN	103	0.1
PUERTO RICAN	305	0.3
CUBAN	93	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	353	0.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Hunterdon County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
HUNTERDON COUNTY	21.063	28.515	17,802	22.932	1,768	2,263	3.23	2.98
ALEXANDRIA TOWNSHIP	625	877	549	757	52	58	3.32	3.12
BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP	406	918	358	782	0	0	3.41	3.32
BLOOMSBURY BOROUGH	280	308	233	238	0	0	3.14	2.81
CALIFON BOROUGH	276	352	236	291	0	0	3.51	2.91
CLINTON TOWN	577	697	463	486	0	0	3.02	2.74
CLINTON TOWNSHIP	1,388	2.110	1,211	1,825	532	550	3.30	3.22
DELAWARE TOWNSHIP	1,003	1,263	849	1,042	17	13	3.22	3.01
EAST AMWELL TOWNSHIP	778	1,134	670	960	24	17	3.27	3.04
FLEMINGTON BOROUGH	1,474	1,794	1,086	1,104	11	30	2.65	2.29
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	658	752	563	636	0	0	3.27	3.05
FRENCHTOWN BOROUGH	473	586	376	432	0	17	3.08	2.66
GLEN GARDNER BOROUGH	247	278	209	211	0	0	3.54	3.00
HAMPTON BOROUGH	406	557	340	411	16	0	3.37	2.90
HIGH BRIDGE BOROUGH	802	1,142	586	936	17	0	3.23	3.01
HOLLAND TOWNSHIP	1,077	1,485	955	1,296	6	0	3.32	3.09
KINGWOOD TOWNSHIP	710	922	599	751	0	0	3.23	3.01
LAMBERTVILLE CITY	1,443	1,613	1,125	1,026	53	17	2.98	2.50
LEBANON BOROUGH	285	279	219	222	0	0	3.11	2.94
LEBANON TOWNSHIP	1,215	1,719	1,034	1,400	333	269	3.21	3.02
MILFORD BOROUGH	402	484	328	391	0	0	3.06	2.83
RARITAN TOWNSHIP	2,007	2,563	1,774	2.208	60	51	3.43	3.22
READINGTON TOWNSHIP	2,255	3,317	1,973	2,844	25	11	3.40	3.27
STOCKTON BOROUGH	202	252	173	183	0	0	3.06	2.55
TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP	896	1,285	786	1,112	8	7	3.29	3.18
UNION TOWNSHIP	517	1,053	427	745	614	1,222	3.36	2.61
WEST AMWELL TOWNSHIP	661	775	580	643	0	1	3.24	2.97

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Hunterdon County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	24,802	100.0	33,150	100.0
SINGLE	6,602	26.6	9,696	29.2
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	16,639	67.1	21,006	63.4
SEPARATED	333	1.3	585	1.8
WIDOWED	809	3.3	730	2.2
DIVORCED	419	1.7	1,133	3.4
FEMALE:	25,946	100.0	34,160	100.0
SINGLE	5,140	19.8	7,424	21.7
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	16,631	64.1	20,985	61.4
SEPARATED	497	1.9	658	1.9
WIDOWED	3,113	12.0	3,569	10.4
DIVORCED	565	2.2	1,524	4.5

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	69,718	100.0	87,361	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	17,802	25.5	22,932	26.2
SPOUSE	16,061	23.0	20,384	23.3
OTHER RELATIVES	29,952	43.0	34,223	39.2
NONRELATIVES	874	1.3	783	0.9
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,204	1.7	2,440	2.8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,057	3.0	3,143	3.6
NONRELATIVES			1,193	1.4
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,466	2.1	2,189	2.5
OTHER	302	0.4	74	0.1

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Hunterdon County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	24,502	100.0	25,735	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	30	0.1	9	0.0
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	21,378	87.3	22,150	86.1
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	1,503	6.1	2,095	8.1
OTHER RELATIVES	920	3.8	906	3.5
NONRELATIVES	208	0.8	249	1.0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	401	1.6	311	1.2
OTHER	62	0.3	15	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	6,995	100.0	8,104	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	2,499	35.7	2,777	34.3
SPOUSE	1,400	20.0	1,636	20.2
OTHER RELATIVES	1,083	15.5	1,105	13.6
NONRELATIVES	178	2.5	69	0.9
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	418	6.0	467	5.8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,164	16.6	1,575	19.4
NONRELATIVES			83	1.0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	171	2.4	385	4.8
OTHER	82	1.2	7	0.1

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Hunterdon County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	19,703	24,637	25.0
NURSERY SCHOOL	424	1,252	195.3
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	12,937	13,101	1.3
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	4,867	7,184	47.6
COLLEGE	1,475	3,100	110.2
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	39,262	52,929	34.8
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	10,080	6,751	-33.0
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	6,963	5,901	-15.3
4 YEARS	13,662	19,602	43.5
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	3,817	7,893	106.8
4 OR MORE YEARS	4,740	12,782	169.7
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	56.6	76.1	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Hunterdon County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	27,409	39,975
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	25,871	37,776
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	1,538	2,199
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	5.6	5.5
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	18,839	28,750
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	15,068	19,750
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	58.2	52.3
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	80.0	68.7
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	10,803	18,026
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	3,771	9,000
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.35	0.50

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	25,871	100.0	37,776	100.0	18,839	100.0	28,750	100.0
HUNTERDON	15,068	58.2	19,750	52.3	15,068	80.0	19,750	68.7
BERGEN	-	-	217	0.6	-	-	75	0.3
ESSEX	462	1.7	631	1.7	-	-	86	0.3
HUDSON	74	0.3	110	0.3	-	-	63	0.2
MERCER	1,725	6.7	2,482	6.6	416	2.2	474	1.6
MIDDLESEX	785	3.0	2,201	6.0	-	-	386	1.3
MONMOUTH	-	-	120	0.3	-	-	62	0.2
MORRIS	600	2.3	1,215	3.2	128	0.7	242	0.8
SOMERSET	3,261	12.6	6,311	16.7	767	4.1	1,581	5.5
SUSSEX	-	-	8	0.0	-	-	136	0.5
UNION	763	3.0	1,579	4.2	-	-	236	0.8
WARREN	774	3.0	880	2.3	1,122	6.0	2,799	10.0
NEW YORK CITY NY	441	1.7	530	1.4	-	-	128	0.4
BUCKS PA	519	2.0	637	1.7	1,065	5.7	1,199	4.2
NORTHAMPTON PA	116	0.4	166	0.4	247	1.3	682	2.4
OTHER AREAS	1,283	5.0	939	2.5	26	0.1	851	4.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Hunterdon County

1 9 7 9	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	23,097	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	213	0.9
$2,500 TO $4,999	416	1.8
$5,000 TO $7,499	638	2.8
$7,500 TO $9,999	779	3.4
$10,000 TO $12,499	948	4.1
$12,500 TO $14,999	1,159	5.0
$15,000 TO $17,499	1,419	6.1
$17,500 TO $19,999	1,606	7.0
$20,000 TO $22,499	1,819	7.9
$22,500 TO $24,999	1,464	6.3
$25,000 TO $27,499	1,680	7.3
$27,500 TO $29,999	1,415	6.1
$30,000 TO $34,999	2,885	12.5
$35,000 TO $39,999	1,944	8.4
$40,000 TO $49,999	2,330	10.1
$50,000 TO $74,999	1,690	7.3
$75,000 OR MORE	692	3.0
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	26,618	

1 9 6 9	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	17,747	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	239	1.3
$1,000 TO $1,999	221	1.2
$2,000 TO $2,999	369	2.1
$3,000 TO $3,999	552	3.1
$4,000 TO $4,999	568	3.2
$5,000 TO $5,999	703	4.0
$6,000 TO $6,999	842	4.7
$7,000 TO $7,999	1,118	6.3
$8,000 TO $8,999	1,284	7.2
$9,000 TO $9,999	1,159	6.5
$10,000 TO $11,999	2,721	15.3
$12,000 TO $14,999	2,924	16.5
$15,000 TO $24,999	3,691	20.8
$25,000 TO $49,999	1,236	7.0
$50,000 AND OVER	120	0.7
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	11,337	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	21,880	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Hunterdon County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE % OF FAMILIES	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969	1979
HUNTERDON COUNTY	6,992	9,168	31.1	21,880	26,618	21.7	4.2	3.3
ALEXANDRIA TOWNSHIP	6,619	8,629	30.4	20,986	30,408	44.9	3.5	0.8
BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP	7,183	8,576	19.4	19,589	29,875	52.5	10.1	2.6
BLOOMSBURY BOROUGH	6,630	8,499	28.2	21,650	22,321	3.1	0.0	3.8
CALIFON BOROUGH	5,978	8,595	43.8	21,230	22,467	5.8	9.6	2.5
CLINTON TOWN	7,285	8,531	17.1	22,581	26,575	17.7	0.0	1.5
CLINTON TOWNSHIP	6,903	9,351	35.5	23,009	32,468	41.1	3.1	1.6
DELAWARE TOWNSHIP	7,849	9,535	21.5	23,609	27,297	15.6	4.0	0.6
EAST AMWELL TOWNSHIP	7,359	9,254	25.8	22,654	26,978	19.1	3.7	3.8
FLEMINGTON BOROUGH	7,524	8,574	14.0	21,137	19,727	-6.7	6.3	5.1
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	8,365	9,247	10.5	22,934	27,117	18.2	1.1	1.9
FRENCHTOWN BOROUGH	5,885	7,172	21.9	19,777	20,651	4.4	6.9	4.6
GLEN GARDNER BOROUGH	4,572	6,893	50.8	17,715	19,464	9.9	5.5	7.2
HAMPTON BOROUGH	5,358	6,939	29.5	18,752	20,449	9.0	6.2	5.7
HIGH BRIDGE BOROUGH	5,781	7,635	32.1	19,460	23,506	20.8	2.1	2.9
HOLLAND TOWNSHIP	6,089	7,908	29.9	21,422	24,477	14.3	5.4	4.4
KINGWOOD TOWNSHIP	7,133	7,984	11.9	20,231	25,194	24.5	8.2	5.3
LAMBERTVILLE CITY	5,844	7,227	23.7	17,310	19,175	10.8	6.5	9.6
LEBANON BOROUGH	5,898	8,118	37.6	19,966	24,432	22.4	4.5	0.0
LEBANON TOWNSHIP	6,650	8,696	30.8	21,288	24,488	15.0	4.6	4.9
MILFORD BOROUGH	5,985	6,843	14.3	17,872	20,045	12.2	3.1	5.8
RARITAN TOWNSHIP	7,570	9,665	27.7	25,397	30,649	20.7	2.8	1.7
READINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,998	9,344	33.5	23,035	29,432	27.8	3.9	2.3
STOCKTON BOROUGH	5,902	7,448	26.2	20,533	19,539	-4.8	0.0	3.9
TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP	10,533	17,593	67.0	32,659	38,236	17.1	1.7	4.3
UNION TOWNSHIP	5,360	10,268	91.6	21,974	30,941	40.8	6.8	0.3
WEST AMWELL TOWNSHIP	8,949	8,550	-4.5	23,780	23,846	0.3	2.7	5.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Hunterdon County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	699	4,818	6,444	4,861	1.883	1,558	2,834	23.097
LESS THAN $2,500	20	64	52	29	14	7	27	213
$2,500 TO $4,999	12	66	109	42	20	45	122	416
$5,000 TO $7,499	30	100	74	76	7	44	307	638
$7,500 TO $9.999	37	107	84	88	55	75	333	779
$10,000 TO $12,49	59	236	160	90	39	67	297	948
$12,500 TO $14,99	103	275	220	103	75	96	287	1,159
$15,000 TO $17,49	72	439	234	212	82	126	254	1,419
$17,500 TO $19,99	108	350	413	237	108	150	240	1,606
$20,000 TO $22,49	80	505	479	284	107	166	198	1,819
$22,500 TO $24,99	50	392	380	234	118	117	173	1,464
$25,000 TO $27,49	33	502	535	322	125	75	88	1,680
$27,500 TO $29,99	16	305	424	338	127	78	127	1,415
$30,000 TO $34,99	38	678	920	731	273	137	108	2,885
$35,000 TO $39,99	22	319	719	448	205	145	86	1,944
$40,000 TO $49,99	19	321	783	745	253	107	102	2,330
$50,000 TO $74,99	0	134	611	611	173	97	64	1,690
$75,000 OR MORE	0	25	247	271	102	26	21	692
MEDIAN	$17,882	$24,203	$30,315	$32,568	$31,181	$22,564	$15,433	$26,618

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Hunterdon County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	4,288	6.3
1979	3,708	4.4

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	1,282	18.7
1979	608	7.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Hunterdon County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
HUNTERDON COUNTY	22,267	30,029	34.9	22,066	29,881	4.5	4.6
ALEXANDRIA TOWNSHIP	690	951	37.8	650	943	3.8	7.0
BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP	461	977	111.9	448	971	9.4	5.5
BLOOMSBURY BOROUGH	287	323	12.5	287	319	2.4	3.4
CALIFON BOROUGH	283	368	30.0	282	368	2.1	4.3
CLINTON TOWN	583	738	26.6	583	738	1.0	5.6
CLINTON TOWNSHIP	1,451	2,212	52.4	1,440	2,208	3.6	4.4
DELAWARE TOWNSHIP	1,064	1,308	22.9	1,056	1,298	5.0	2.7
EAST AMWELL TOWNSHIP	824	1,181	43.3	824	1,177	5.6	3.7
FLEMINGTON BOROUGH	1,515	1,848	22.0	1,515	1,847	2.7	2.9
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	699	781	11.7	689	780	4.5	3.6
FRENCHTOWN BOROUGH	511	602	17.8	504	600	6.2	2.3
GLEN GARDNER BOROUGH	262	309	17.9	262	308	5.7	9.7
HAMPTON BOROUGH	425	596	40.2	425	593	4.5	6.1
HIGH BRIDGE BOROUGH	836	1,198	43.3	835	1,192	4.0	4.2
HOLLAND TOWNSHIP	1,129	1,521	34.7	1,116	1,520	3.5	2.3
KINGWOOD TOWNSHIP	781	1,002	28.3	772	976	8.0	5.5
LAMBERTVILLE CITY	1,510	1,723	14.1	1,510	1,718	4.4	6.1
LEBANON BOROUGH	290	298	2.8	290	296	1.7	5.7
LEBANON TOWNSHIP	1,392	1,859	33.5	1,355	1,826	10.3	5.9
MILFORD BOROUGH	415	499	20.2	414	499	2.9	3.0
RARITAN TOWNSHIP	2,075	2,665	28.4	2,069	2,657	3.0	3.5
READINGTON TOWNSHIP	2,339	3,483	48.9	2,332	3,474	3.3	4.5
STOCKTON BOROUGH	213	258	21.1	213	258	5.2	2.3
TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP	959	1,365	42.3	952	1,359	5.9	5.4
UNION TOWNSHIP	577	1,145	98.4	550	1,139	6.0	7.6
WEST AMWELL TOWNSHIP	696	819	17.7	693	817	4.6	5.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Hunterdon County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
HUNTERDON COUNTY	15,660	22,145	71.0	74.1	22,551	78,600	248.5
ALEXANDRIA TOWNSHIP	491	752	75.5	79.7	19,960	84,300	322.3
BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP	332	814	74.1	83.8	20,062	89,500	346.1
BLOOMSBURY BOROUGH	214	235	74.6	73.7	14,708	55,800	279.4
CALIFON BOROUGH	218	281	77.3	76.4	21,310	68,100	219.6
CLINTON TOWN	405	446	69.5	60.4	24,406	74,000	203.2
CLINTON TOWNSHIP	1,109	1,816	77.0	82.2	26,933	96,700	259.0
DELAWARE TOWNSHIP	772	1,013	73.1	78.0	23,447	78,200	233.5
EAST AMWELL TOWNSHIP	589	940	71.5	79.9	22,247	79,900	259.1
FLEMINGTON BOROUGH	592	598	39.1	32.4	21,297	65,600	208.0
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	518	638	75.2	81.8	23,454	81,200	246.2
FRENCHTOWN BOROUGH	315	335	62.5	55.8	17,160	55,400	222.8
GLEN GARDNER BOROUGH	162	185	61.8	60.1	15,060	53,000	251.9
HAMPTON BOROUGH	293	371	68.9	62.6	15,547	55,600	257.6
HIGH BRIDGE BOROUGH	564	920	67.5	77.2	18,837	65,300	246.7
HOLLAND TOWNSHIP	938	1,326	84.1	87.2	22,358	73,600	229.2
KINGWOOD TOWNSHIP	550	749	71.2	76.7	22,196	68,200	207.3
LAMBERTVILLE CITY	933	965	61.8	56.2	10,293	48,200	368.3
LEBANON BOROUGH	190	194	65.5	65.5	20,588	67,300	226.9
LEBANON TOWNSHIP	956	1,398	70.6	76.6	22,078	78,900	257.4
MILFORD BOROUGH	299	319	72.2	63.9	17,349	60,100	246.4
RARITAN TOWNSHIP	1,628	2,158	78.7	81.2	30,969	90,300	191.6
READINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,776	2,873	76.2	82.7	25,755	93,300	262.3
STOCKTON BOROUGH	143	169	67.1	65.5	18,478	65,000	251.8
TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP	754	1,123	79.2	82.6	36,241	129,000	256.0
UNION TOWNSHIP	381	885	69.3	77.7	22,500	88,100	291.6
WEST AMWELL TOWNSHIP	538	642	77.6	78.6	22,697	66,300	192.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Hunterdon County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
HUNTERDON COUNTY	5,403	6,370	24.5	21.3	101	274	170.6
ALEXANDRIA TOWNSHIP	134	125	20.6	13.3	98	236	140.8
BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP	74	104	16.5	10.7	86	235	173.3
BLOOMSBURY BOROUGH	66	73	23.0	22.9	67	216	224.0
CALIFON BOROUGH	58	71	20.6	19.3	92	273	196.0
CLINTON TOWN	172	251	29.5	34.0	104	308	195.3
CLINTON TOWNSHIP	279	294	19.4	13.3	110	281	156.4
DELAWARE TOWNSHIP	231	250	21.9	19.3	91	266	192.1
EAST AMWELL TOWNSHIP	189	194	22.9	16.5	100	259	159.8
FLEMINGTON BOROUGH	882	1,196	58.2	64.8	136	311	128.4
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	140	114	20.3	14.6	91	254	177.8
FRENCHTOWN BOROUGH	158	251	31.3	41.8	88	263	199.2
GLEN GARDNER BOROUGH	85	93	32.4	30.2	82	255	210.3
HAMPTON BOROUGH	113	186	26.6	31.4	81	244	201.9
HIGH BRIDGE BOROUGH	238	222	28.5	18.6	101	250	146.6
HOLLAND TOWNSHIP	139	159	12.5	10.5	91	253	179.3
KINGWOOD TOWNSHIP	160	173	20.7	17.7	96	276	188.7
LAMBERTVILLE CITY	510	648	33.8	37.7	91	258	183.3
LEBANON BOROUGH	95	85	32.8	28.7	93	261	180.4
LEBANON TOWNSHIP	259	321	19.1	17.6	96	242	151.8
MILFORD BOROUGH	103	165	24.9	33.1	83	262	213.8
RARITAN TOWNSHIP	379	405	18.3	15.2	105	275	161.9
READINGTON TOWNSHIP	479	444	20.5	12.8	107	256	140.4
STOCKTON BOROUGH	59	83	27.7	32.2	78	258	229.0
TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP	142	162	14.9	11.9	116	304	161.7
UNION TOWNSHIP	136	168	24.7	14.7	87	344	295.1
WEST AMWELL TOWNSHIP	123	133	17.7	16.3	112	277	148.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980 (Year-round housing units) Hunterdon County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	22,116	29,956	35.4
1, DETACHED UNIT	17,199	23,219	35.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	847	1,250	47.6
2 UNITS	2,142	2,329	8.7
3 AND 4 UNITS	750	1,088	45.1
5 OR MORE UNITS	933	1,886	102.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	245	184	-24.9
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	21,063	28,515	35.4
1, DETACHED UNIT	16,384	22,285	36.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	827	1,128	36.4
2 UNITS	2,027	2,207	8.9
3 AND 4 UNITS	704	1,019	44.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	876	1,712	95.4
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	245	164	-33.1
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	15,660	22,145	41.4
1, DETACHED UNIT	14,063	19,952	41.9
1, ATTACHED UNIT	605	826	36.5
2 UNITS	678	827	22.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	105	164	56.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	38	253	565.8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	171	123	-28.1
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	5,403	6,370	17.9
1, DETACHED UNIT	2,321	2,333	0.5
1, ATTACHED UNIT	222	302	36.0
2 UNITS	1,349	1,380	2.3
3 AND 4 UNITS	599	855	42.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	838	1,459	74.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	74	41	-44.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Hunterdon County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,620	100.0	5,640	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	2,155	46.6	1,634	29.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	563	12.2	862	15.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	570	12.3	1,078	19.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	898	19.4	1,605	28.5
NOT COMPUTED	434	9.4	461	8.2
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,364	100.0	733	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	74	5.4	6	0.8
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	68	5.0	32	4.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	188	13.8	38	5.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	828	60.7	563	76.8
NOT COMPUTED	206	15.1	94	12.8
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,619	100.0	924	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	699	43.2	23	2.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	368	22.7	23	2.5
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	355	21.9	115	12.4
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	70	4.3	659	71.3
NOT COMPUTED	127	7.8	104	11.3
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,116	100.0	1,156	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	911	81.6	117	10.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	117	10.5	189	16.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	27	2.4	467	40.4
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	322	27.9
NOT COMPUTED	61	5.5	61	5.3
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	521	100.0	2,827	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	471	90.4	1,488	52.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	10	1.9	618	21.9
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	458	16.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	61	2.2
NOT COMPUTED	40	7.7	202	7.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Hunterdon County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	21,063	28,515
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	20,069	28,090
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	839	358
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	155	67
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	20,409	28,148
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	96.9	98.7
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	19,468	27,745
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.0	98.8
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	803	345
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.7	96.4
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	138	58
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	89.0	86.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Berger County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city,• North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of chilcren "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start", programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial, in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaire Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

S5425-11.19-E

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE
DATA
CENTER

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
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TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625-0388

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

SEPTEMBER 1987

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for counties from the 1970 and 1980 censuses can be seen from the tables in this publication, which is one of a set providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. The state report and the reports for Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, and Somerset include analyses covering seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data. The remaining eight county (Camden, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Sussex, Union, Warren) reports present only the 24 tables of 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office

of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in this program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

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Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Middlesex County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	583,813	595,893	2.1	1,877	1,916	100.0	100.0
CARTERET BOROUGH	23,137	20,598	-11.0	5,381	4,790	4.0	3.5
CRANBURY TOWNSHIP	2,253	1,927	-14.5	168	144	0.4	0.3
DUNELLEN BOROUGH	7,072	6,593	-6.8	6,800	6,339	1.2	1.1
EAST BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	34,166	37,711	10.4	1,539	1,699	5.9	6.3
EDISON TOWNSHIP	67,120	70,193	4.6	2,190	2,290	11.5	11.8
HELMETTA BOROUGH	955	955	0.0	1,194	1,194	0.2	0.2
HIGHLAND PARK BOROUGH	14,385	13,396	-6.9	7,992	7,442	2.5	2.2
JAMESBURG BOROUGH	4,584	4,114	-10.3	5,269	4,729	0.8	0.7
METUCHEN BOROUGH	16,031	13,762	-14.2	5,829	5,004	2.7	2.3
MIDDLESEX BOROUGH	15,038	13,480	-10.4	4,359	3,907	2.6	2.3
MILLTOWN BOROUGH	6,470	7,136	10.3	4,044	4,460	1.1	1.2
MONROE TOWNSHIP	9,138	15,858	73.5	219	379	1.6	2.7
NEW BRUNSWICK CITY	41,885	41,442	-1.1	7,615	7,535	7.2	7.0
NORTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	16,691	22,220	33.1	1,391	1,852	2.9	3.7
OLD BRIDGE TOWNSHIP	48,715	51,515	5.7	1,272	1,345	8.3	8.6
PERTH AMBOY CITY	38,798	38,951	0.4	8,527	8,561	6.6	6.5
PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP	36,418	42,223	15.9	1,927	2,234	6.2	7.1
PLAINSBORO TOWNSHIP	1,648	5,605	240.1	140	475	0.3	0.9
SAYREVILLE BOROUGH	32,508	29,969	-7.8	1,958	1,805	5.6	5.0
SOUTH AMBOY CITY	9,338	8,322	-10.9	6,440	5,739	1.6	1.4
SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	14,058	17,127	21.8	343	418	2.4	2.9
SOUTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	21,142	20,521	-2.9	2,578	2,503	3.6	3.4
SOUTH RIVER BOROUGH	15,428	14,361	-6.9	5,510	5,129	2.6	2.4
SPOTSWOOD BOROUGH	7,891	7,840	-0.6	3,670	3,647	1.4	1.3
WOODBRIDGE TOWNSHIP	98,944	90,074	-9.0	4,283	3,899	16.9	15.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980 Middlesex County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	583,813
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	74,588
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	41,678
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	32,910
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	616,723
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	595,893
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	-20,830

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980 Middlesex County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	531,852	100.0	561,487	100.0
SAME HOUSE	318,099	59.8	356,150	63.4
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	186,112	35.0	194,530	34.6
SAME COUNTY	82,838	15.6	93,628	16.7
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	103,274	19.4	100,902	18.0
SAME STATE	59,171	11.1	62,869	11.2
DIFFERENT STATE:	44,103	8.3	38,033	6.8
NORTHEAST	29,108	5.5	25,994	4.6
NORTH CENTRAL	4,555	0.9	3,405	0.6
SOUTH	8,167	1.5	6,547	1.2
WEST	2,273	0.4	2,087	0.4
ABROAD	7,561	1.4	10,807	1.9
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	20,080	3.8	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Middlesex County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	583,813	289,085	294,728	595,893	292,433	303,460
UNDER 5 YEARS	51,995	26,670	25,325	34,797	18,090	16,707
UNDER 1 YEAR	9,875	5,110	4,765	7,355	3,869	3,486
1 YEAR	9,906	5,053	4,853	6,936	3,586	3,350
2 YEARS	10,191	5,266	4,925	6,835	3,573	3,262
3 YEARS	10,639	5,373	5,266	6,833	3,537	3,296
4 YEARS	11,384	5,868	5,516	6,838	3,525	3,313
5 TO 17 YEARS	156,301	80,173	76,128	119,539	61,196	58,343
5 YEARS	11,837	6,071	5,766	7,166	3,592	3,574
6 YEARS	12,106	6,136	5,970	6,985	3,575	3,410
7 YEARS	12,003	6,198	5,805	7,505	3,857	3,648
8 YEARS	12,197	6,279	5,918	7,835	4,010	3,825
9 YEARS	12,733	6,433	6,300	8,994	4,649	4,345
10 YEARS	12,853	6,578	6,275	9,281	4,751	4,530
11 YEARS	12,745	6,549	6,196	9,113	4,612	4,501
12 YEARS	12,625	6,384	6,241	9,222	4,789	4,433
13 YEARS	12,048	6,192	5,856	9,886	4,967	4,919
14 YEARS	11,727	6,081	5,646	10,186	5,247	4,939
15 YEARS	11,700	6,041	5,659	10,990	5,653	5,337
16 YEARS	11,045	5,791	5,254	11,184	5,699	5,485
17 YEARS	10,682	5,440	5,242	11,192	5,795	5,397
18 TO 24 YEARS	64,137	31,169	32,968	86,977	43,443	43,534
18 YEARS	10,682	5,744	4,938	12,577	6,411	6,166
19 YEARS	9,301	4,809	4,492	13,696	6,755	6,941
20 YEARS	8,838	4,316	4,522	13,268	6,522	6,746
21 YEARS	8,700	3,960	4,740	13,039	6,503	6,536
22 YEARS	9,089	4,123	4,966	11,937	5,879	6,058
23 YEARS	9,818	4,555	5,263	11,434	5,756	5,678
24 YEARS	7,709	3,662	4,047	11,026	5,617	5,437
25 TO 54 YEARS	229,531	113,758	115,773	237,545	117,117	120,428
25 YEARS	8,035	3,812	4,223	10,934	5,497	5,437
26 YEARS	8,529	4,122	4,407	10,267	5,188	5,079
27 YEARS	9,527	4,660	4,867	10,339	5,217	5,122
28 YEARS	8,068	3,982	4,086	9,584	4,776	4,808
29 YEARS	7,341	3,666	3,675	9,746	4,854	4,892
30 YEARS	7,324	3,648	3,676	9,526	4,653	4,873
31 YEARS	7,208	3,637	3,571	9,436	4,594	4,842
32 YEARS	7,138	3,493	3,645	9,880	4,903	4,977
33 YEARS	6,845	3,424	3,421	10,192	5,028	5,164
34 YEARS	7,040	3,320	3,720	7,837	3,805	4,032
35 YEARS	6,958	3,458	3,500	7,708	3,827	3,881
36 YEARS	6,861	3,311	3,550	7,874	3,895	3,979
37 YEARS	7,474	3,680	3,794	8,822	4,300	4,522
38 YEARS	7,625	3,821	3,804	7,305	3,544	3,761
39 YEARS	7,756	3,833	3,923	6,890	3,437	3,453
40 YEARS	8,327	4,197	4,130	6,668	3,298	3,370
41 YEARS	7,972	3,921	4,051	6,592	3,277	3,315
42 YEARS	8,240	4,144	4,096	6,457	3,105	3,352
43 YEARS	8,143	4,129	4,014	6,226	3,089	3,137
44 YEARS	8,144	3,964	4,180	6,394	3,044	3,350
45 YEARS	8,441	4,136	4,305	6,214	3,025	3,189
46 YEARS	8,163	3,988	4,175	6,156	3,024	3,132
47 YEARS	8,038	3,952	4,086	6,567	3,154	3,413
48 YEARS	8,052	4,056	3,996	6,595	3,241	3,354
49 YEARS	7,666	3,922	3,744	7,061	3,445	3,616

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Middlesex County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	8,010	4,031	3,979	7,291	3,671	3,620
51 YEARS	7,047	3,517	3,530	7,048	3,473	3,575
52 YEARS	6,887	3,523	3,364	7,419	3,652	3,767
53 YEARS	6,514	3,292	3,222	7,247	3,589	3,658
54 YEARS	6,158	3,119	3,039	7,270	3,512	3,758
55 TO 59 YEARS	25,998	13,259	12,739	35,697	17,320	18,377
55 YEARS	5,942	3,016	2,926	7,501	3,629	3,872
56 YEARS	5,535	2,860	2,675	7,257	3,461	3,796
57 YEARS	5,187	2,637	2,550	7,081	3,413	3,668
58 YEARS	4,811	2,470	2,341	7,050	3,467	3,583
59 YEARS	4,523	2,276	2,247	6,808	3,350	3,458
60 TO 64 YEARS	18,488	8,982	9,506	28,606	13,904	14,702
60 YEARS	4,418	2,181	2,237	6,628	3,279	3,349
61 YEARS	3,902	1,901	2,001	5,978	2,951	3,027
62 YEARS	3,765	1,883	1,882	5,800	2,779	3,021
63 YEARS	3,267	1,542	1,725	5,240	2,530	2,710
64 YEARS	3,136	1,475	1,661	4,960	2,365	2,595
65 YEARS & OVER	37,363	15,074	22,289	52,732	21,363	31,369
65 YEARS	3,023	1,384	1,639	4,860	2,266	2,594
66 YEARS	2,813	1,296	1,517	4,404	2,035	2,369
67 YEARS	2,520	1,101	1,419	4,009	1,810	2,199
68 YEARS	2,283	1,027	1,256	3,748	1,691	2,057
69 YEARS	2,405	999	1,406	3,583	1,533	2,050
70 YEARS	2,362	925	1,437	3,262	1,451	1,811
71 YEARS	2,140	809	1,331	2,916	1,245	1,671
72 YEARS	2,038	809	1,229	2,796	1,159	1,637
73 YEARS	1,969	790	1,179	2,450	1,002	1,448
74 YEARS	1,884	686	1,198	2,222	874	1,348
75 YEARS	1,809	698	1,111	2,122	811	1,311
76 YEARS	1,591	630	961	1,975	804	1,171
77 YEARS	1,430	545	885	1,731	599	1,132
78 YEARS	1,219	456	763	1,525	569	956
79 YEARS	1,176	436	740	1,536	538	998
80 YEARS	1,155	418	737	1,359	446	913
81 YEARS	1,018	393	625	1,226	363	863
82 YEARS	810	326	484	1,059	354	705
83 YEARS	686	239	447	1,007	300	707
84 YEARS	634	232	402	915	308	607
85 YEARS	464	184	280	756	235	521
86 YEARS	401	131	270	655	212	443
87 YEARS	305	98	207	533	165	368
88 YEARS	226	81	145	427	126	301
89 YEARS	183	62	121	395	118	277
90 YEARS	155	51	104	315	98	217
91 YEARS	120	47	73	266	72	194
92 YEARS	92	30	62	179	56	123
93 YEARS	55	22	33	146	31	115
94 YEARS	46	9	37	105	20	85
95 YEARS	47	7	40	71	18	53
96 YEARS	28	10	18	53	14	39
97 YEARS	13	4	9	23	4	19
98 YEARS	9	4	5	27	7	20
99 YEARS	8	1	7	14	7	7
100 YEARS & OVER	246	134	112	62	22	40

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Middlesex County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	583,813
1980 POPULATION	595,893
% CHANGE 1970-1980	2.1
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	557,746
1980 POPULATION	560,125
% CHANGE 1970-1980	0.4
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	26,067
1980 POPULATION	35,768
% CHANGE 1970-1980	37.2

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	583,813	100.0	ALL RACES	595,893	100.0
WHITE	554,597	95.0	WHITE	533,974	89.6
BLACK	26,067	4.5	BLACK	35,768	6.0
AMERICAN INDIAN	303	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	536	0.1
			ESKIMO	15	0.0
			ALEUT	3	0.0
JAPANESE	375	0.1	JAPANESE	482	0.1
CHINESE	951	0.2	CHINESE	3,328	0.6
FILIPINO	450	0.1	FILIPINO	2,042	0.3
KOREAN	171	0.0	KOREAN	1,267	0.2
			ASIAN INDIAN	4,773	0.8
			VIETNAMESE	327	0.1
HAWAIIAN	29	0.0	HAWAIIAN	36	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	16	0.0
			SAMOAN	4	0.0
OTHER	870	0.1	OTHER	13,322	2.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980 Middlesex County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	583,813	26,067	4.5	595,893	35,768	6.0
CARTERET BOROUGH	23,137	764	3.3	20,598	892	4.3
CRANBURY TOWNSHIP	2,253	309	13.7	1,927	168	8.7
DUNELLEN BOROUGH	7,072	13	0.2	6,593	36	0.5
EAST BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	34,166	191	0.6	37,711	437	1.2
EDISON TOWNSHIP	67,120	1,367	2.0	70,193	2.133	3.0
HELMETTA BOROUGH	955	0	0.0	955	9	0.9
HIGHLAND PARK BOROUGH	14,385	842	5.9	13,396	983	7.3
JAMESBURG BOROUGH	4.584	543	11.8	4,114	529	12.9
METUCHEN BOROUGH	16,031	860	5.4	13,762	803	5.8
MIDDLESEX BOROUGH	15,038	233	1.5	13,480	230	1.7
MILLTOWN BOROUGH	6,470	1	0.0	7,136	7	0.1
MONROE TOWNSHIP	9,138	673	7.4	15,858	592	3.7
NEW BRUNSWICK CITY	41,885	9,517	22.7	41,442	11,811	28.5
NORTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	16,691	281	1.7	22,220	1,003	4.5
OLD BRIDGE TOWNSHIP	48,715	390	0.8	51,515	1,086	2.1
PERTH AMBOY CITY	38,798	2,751	7.1	38,951	3,343	8.6
PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP	36,418	3,387	9.3	42,223	6,162	14.6
PLAINSBORO TOWNSHIP	1,648	64	3.9	5,605	330	5.9
SAYREVILLE BOROUGH	32,508	35	0.1	29,969	65	0.2
SOUTH AMBOY CITY	9,338	4	0.0	8,322	3	0.0
SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	14,058	418	3.0	17,127	680	4.0
SOUTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	21,142	732	3.5	20,521	979	4.8
SOUTH RIVER BOROUGH	15,428	464	3.0	14,361	520	3.6
SPOTSWOOD BOROUGH	7,891	22	0.3	7,840	19	0.2
WOODBRIDGE TOWNSHIP	98,944	2,206	2.2	90,074	2,948	3.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Middlesex County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	595,893	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	2,329	0.4
ENGLISH	14,491	2.4
FRENCH	2,166	0.4
GERMAN	27,384	4.6
GREEK	3,457	0.6
HUNGARIAN	20,085	3.4
IRISH	34,365	5.8
ITALIAN	58,902	9.9
NORWEGIAN	1,181	0.2
POLISH	42,532	7.1
PORTUGUESE	2,311	0.4
RUSSIAN	12,012	2.0
SCOTTISH	2,662	0.4
SWEDISH	1,520	0.3
UKRAINIAN	6,137	1.0
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	93,552	15.7
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	209,029	35.1
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	24,152	4.1
NOT REPORTED	37,626	6.3
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	42,983	7.2
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	14,440	2.4
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	78,663	13.2
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	81,774	13.7
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	47,518	8.0
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	42,787	7.2

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Middlesex County

ALL PERSONS	595,893	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	561,678	94.3
SPANISH ORIGIN	34,215	5.7
MEXICAN	937	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	20,001	3.4
CUBAN	3,183	0.5
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	10,094	1.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Middlesex County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	168,076	196,708	146,450	153,696	12,712	19,286	3.40	2.93
CARTERET BOROUGH	6,901	6,919	5,924	5,568	48	9	3.35	2.98
CRANBURY TOWNSHIP	673	691	574	558	63	44	3.25	2.73
DUNELLEN BOROUGH	2,240	2,414	1,855	1,755	73	0	3.12	2.73
EAST BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	8,761	11,189	8,235	9,952	31	10	3.90	3.37
EDISON TOWNSHIP	18,950	23,427	17,262	18,735	792	1,333	3.50	2.94
HELMETTA BOROUGH	294	313	248	257	0	0	3.25	3.05
HIGHLAND PARK BOROUGH	5,199	5,605	3,879	3,371	6	0	2.77	2.39
JAMESBURG BOROUGH	1,352	1,398	1,156	1,107	45	53	3.36	2.90
METUCHEN BOROUGH	4,843	4,959	4,191	3,842	87	24	3.29	2.77
MIDDLESEX BOROUGH	4,288	4,478	3,879	3,716	42	0	3.50	3.01
MILLTOWN BOROUGH	2,007	2,411	1,722	1,994	0	0	3.22	2.96
MONROE TOWNSHIP	2,707	5,765	2,316	4,538	471	714	3.20	2.63
NEW BRUNSWICK CITY	12,741	13,244	8,799	7,510	6,375	7,215	2.79	2.58
NORTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	4,973	7,484	4,434	5,630	280	1,484	3.30	2.77
OLD BRIDGE TOWNSHIP	13,048	16,593	11,951	13,530	131	199	3.72	3.09
PERTH AMBOY CITY	13,044	13,617	10,250	10,031	333	526	2.95	2.82
PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP	10,269	12,299	9,323	9,753	1,056	4,841	3.44	3.04
PLAINSBORO TOWNSHIP	543	3,080	414	1,220	87	21	2.87	1.81
SAYREVILLE BOROUGH	8,978	9,396	8,293	8,004	165	235	3.60	3.16
SOUTH AMBOY CITY	2,809	2,877	2,351	2,227	79	34	3.30	2.88
SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	3,860	5,443	3,425	4,573	92	89	3.62	3.13
SOUTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	5,538	6,224	5,222	5,570	25	0	3.81	3.30
SOUTH RIVER BOROUGH	4,797	5,091	4,078	3,949	37	15	3.21	2.82
SPOTSWOOD BOROUGH	2,045	2,494	1,899	2,142	21	0	3.85	3.14
WOODBRIDGE TOWNSHIP	27,216	29,297	24,770	24,164	2,373	2,440	3.55	2.99

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Middlesex County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	205,595	100.0	230,294	100.0
SINGLE	58,825	28.6	77,321	33.6
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	135,961	66.1	134,711	58.5
SEPARATED	2,870	1.4	4,563	2.0
WIDOWED	5,024	2.4	5,453	2.4
DIVORCED	2,915	1.4	8,246	3.6
FEMALE:	215,076	100.0	244,629	100.0
SINGLE	48,677	22.6	65,813	26.9
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	135,639	63.1	133,946	54.8
SEPARATED	4,352	2.0	6,198	2.5
WIDOWED	21,851	10.2	26,578	10.9
DIVORCED	4,557	2.1	12,094	4.9

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	583,813	100.0	595,893	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	146,450	25.1	153,696	25.8
SPOUSE	130,990	22.4	129,336	21.7
OTHER RELATIVES	265,561	45.5	235,576	39.5
NONRELATIVES	6,474	1.1	4,709	0.8
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	8,569	1.5	19,185	3.2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	13,057	2.2	23,827	4.0
NONRELATIVES			10,278	1.7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	4,251	0.7	5,546	0.9
OTHER	8,461	1.4	13,740	2.3

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Middlesex County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	208,296	100.0	154,336	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	210	0.1	162	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	185,608	89.1	124,039	80.4
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	14,145	6.8	21,071	13.7
OTHER RELATIVES	5,997	2.9	7,175	4.6
NONRELATIVES	923	0.4	1,210	0.8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	978	0.5	517	0.3
OTHER	435	0.2	162	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	37,363	100.0	52,732	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	12,508	33.5	18,525	35.1
SPOUSE	6,302	16.9	10,281	19.5
OTHER RELATIVES	8,979	24.0	8,829	16.7
NONRELATIVES	705	1.9	274	0.5
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,684	4.5	2,558	4.9
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	5,815	15.6	9,615	18.2
NONRELATIVES			416	0.8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,176	3.1	2,121	4.0
OTHER	194	0.5	113	0.2

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Middlesex County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	182,407	174,305	-4.4
NURSERY SCHOOL	2,973	7,011	135.8
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	110,519	77,831	-29.6
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	43,512	43,056	-1.0
COLLEGE	25,403	46,407	82.7
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	311,354	354,978	14.0
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	81,013	56,830	-29.9
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	59,021	49,542	-16.1
4 YEARS	110,826	138,350	24.8
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	25,712	45,828	78.2
4 OR MORE YEARS	34,782	64,428	85.2
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	55.0	70.0	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Middlesex County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	193,065	224,530
ARMED FORCES	427	242
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	157,495	176,737
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	81.6	78.7
EMPLOYED	153,683	167,738
UNEMPLOYED	3,812	8,999
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.4	5.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	35,143	47,551
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	203,319	239,749
ARMED FORCES	3	18
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	89,927	130,886
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	44.2	54.6
EMPLOYED	86,257	122,828
UNEMPLOYED	3,670	8,058
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.1	6.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	113,389	108,845
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	8,035	12,553
ARMED FORCES	37	20
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5,369	8,408
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	66.8	67.0
EMPLOYED	5,086	7,628
UNEMPLOYED	283	780
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.3	9.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,629	4,125
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	7,967	13,216
ARMED FORCES	0	12
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4,453	8,025
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	55.9	60.7
EMPLOYED	4,242	7,228
UNEMPLOYED	211	797
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7	9.9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	3,514	5,179

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Middlesex County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	290,566	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	70,218	24.2
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	32,909	11.3
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	37,309	12.8
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	99,392	34.2
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	10,987	3.8
SALES	27,754	9.6
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	60,651	20.9
SERVICE:	30,287	10.4
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	685	0.2
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	5,826	2.0
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	23,776	8.2
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,692	0.6
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	36,024	12.4
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	52,953	18.2
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	26,494	9.1
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	13,471	4.6
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	12,988	4.5

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	239,940	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	39,017	16.3
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	18,668	7.8
SALES WORKERS	16,201	6.8
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	46,956	19.6
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	37,107	15.5
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	40,187	16.7
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	9,768	4.1
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	8,837	3.7
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	312	0.1
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	384	0.2
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	21,540	9.0
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	963	0.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Middlesex County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	235,737	282,601
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	221,198	257,181
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	14,539	25,420
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	6.2	9.0
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	191,201	252,390
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	139,523	165,927
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	63.1	64.5
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	73.0	65.7
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	81,675	91,254
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	51,678	86,463
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.63	0.95

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	221,198	100.0	257,181	100.0	191,201	100.0	252,390	100.0
MIDDLESEX	139,523	63.1	165,927	64.5	139,523	73.0	165,927	65.7
BERGEN	2,665	1.2	2,219	0.9	1,439	0.8	1,835	0.7
BURLINGTON	95	0.0	258	0.1	510	0.3	1,215	0.5
ESSEX	15,009	6.8	11,636	4.5	4,619	2.4	5,890	2.3
HUDSON	5,068	2.3	5,304	2.1	1,393	0.7	2,355	0.9
HUNTERDON	-	-	386	0.2	785	0.4	2,201	0.9
MERCER	2,900	1.3	6,140	2.4	3,880	2.0	6,630	2.6
MONMOUTH	3,153	1.4	4,507	1.8	8,875	4.6	16,182	6.4
MORRIS	1,414	0.6	1,822	0.7	1,045	0.5	1,865	0.7
OCEAN	-	-	357	0.1	1,656	0.9	5,058	2.0
PASSAIC	1,499	0.7	817	0.3	718	0.4	840	0.3
SOMERSET	7,189	3.3	12,165	4.7	12,319	6.4	17,486	6.9
UNION	27,017	12.2	26,251	10.2	11,288	5.9	17,014	6.8
NEW YORK CITY NY	8,177	3.7	16,892	6.6	2,556	1.3	4,091	1.6
CAMDEN	118	0.1	85	0.0	-	-	281	0.1
SUSSEX	-	-	47	0.0	-	-	318	0.1
WARREN	-	-	109	0.0	-	-	289	0.1
BUCKS PA	15	0.0	116	0.0	349	0.2	817	0.3
OTHER AREAS	7,356	3.3	2,143	0.8	246	0.1	2,036	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Middlesex County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	154,631	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	2,218	1.4
$2,500 TO $4,999	3,533	2.3
$5,000 TO $7,499	4,841	3.1
$7,500 TO $9,999	5,976	3.9
$10,000 TO $12,499	7,193	4.7
$12,500 TO $14,999	7,085	4.6
$15,000 TO $17,499	9,562	6.2
$17,500 TO $19,999	10,249	6.6
$20,000 TO $22,499	12,180	7.9
$22,500 TO $24,999	11,487	7.4
$25,000 TO $27,499	12,396	8.0
$27,500 TO $29,999	10,321	6.7
$30,000 TO $34,999	18,120	11.7
$35,000 TO $39,999	12,585	8.1
$40,000 TO $49,999	14,806	9.6
$50,000 TO $74,999	9,515	6.2
$75,000 OR MORE	2,564	1.7
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	25,603	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	146,936	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	1,761	1.2
$1,000 TO $1,999	1,900	1.3
$2,000 TO $2,999	2,556	1.7
$3,000 TO $3,999	2,852	1.9
$4,000 TO $4,999	3,464	2.4
$5,000 TO $5,999	4,005	2.7
$6,000 TO $6,999	5,493	3.7
$7,000 TO $7,999	7,537	5.1
$8,000 TO $8,999	9,749	6.6
$9,000 TO $9,999	10,490	7.1
$10,000 TO $11,999	23,871	16.2
$12,000 TO $14,999	29,204	19.9
$15,000 TO $24,999	36,953	25.1
$25,000 TO $49,999	6,439	4.4
$50,000 AND OVER	662	0.5
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	11,982	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	23,125	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Middlesex County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE % OF FAMILIES	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969	1979
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	6,801	8,357	22.9	23,125	25,603	10.7	4.0	4.7
CARTERET BOROUGH	6,112	7,724	26.4	21,677	23,633	9.0	5.1	6.4
CRANBURY TOWNSHIP	8,229	10,623	29.1	27,168	29,408	8.2	7.7	2.7
DUNELLEN BOROUGH	6,400	8,029	25.5	21,374	23,353	9.3	3.6	3.5
EAST BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	7,721	9,879	28.0	28,266	31,909	12.9	2.2	2.8
EDISON TOWNSHIP	7,713	9,414	22.0	24,926	27,431	10.0	2.2	2.5
HELMETTA BOROUGH	5,423	7,086	30.7	19,626	22,232	13.3	2.3	3.1
HIGHLAND PARK BOROUGH	8,208	9,734	18.6	22,690	24,925	9.9	5.3	5.0
JAMESBURG BOROUGH	5,796	7,334	26.5	19,679	20,300	3.2	5.1	5.2
METUCHEN BOROUGH	8,474	10,483	23.7	26,447	29,375	11.1	3.4	2.7
MIDDLESEX BOROUGH	6,716	8,095	20.5	23,678	25,078	5.9	3.1	3.8
MILLTOWN BOROUGH	7,486	8,749	16.9	25,002	27,594	10.4	1.9	2.0
MONROE TOWNSHIP	6,777	9,794	44.5	22,546	26,741	18.6	2.1	2.3
NEW BRUNSWICK CITY	5,855	5,782	-1.2	18,507	17,083	-7.7	9.6	16.2
NORTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	7,833	9,545	21.9	24,894	27,729	11.4	2.0	2.9
OLD BRIDGE TOWNSHIP	6,323	8,041	27.2	23,386	25,280	8.1	3.8	4.7
PERTH AMBOY CITY	6,078	6,067	-0.2	18,168	17,298	-4.8	8.2	15.4
PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP	6,672	7,938	19.0	22,571	26,778	18.6	4.6	4.3
PLAINSBORO TOWNSHIP	8,179	13,454	64.5	20,876	27,337	30.9	6.2	1.4
SAYREVILLE BOROUGH	6,538	8,267	26.4	23,313	26,253	12.6	2.3	2.9
SOUTH AMBOY CITY	6,310	6,939	10.0	20,849	20,824	-0.1	8.4	6.8
SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	7,047	8,784	24.6	25,131	28,233	12.3	4.0	3.5
SOUTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	6,508	8,212	26.2	24,652	26,247	6.5	2.8	1.9
SOUTH RIVER BOROUGH	6,667	7,965	19.5	22,014	23,425	6.4	4.2	3.7
SPOTSWOOD BOROUGH	6,245	7,857	25.8	23,252	25,270	8.7	2.9	4.0
WOODBRIDGE TOWNSHIP	6,570	8,463	28.8	23,556	26,217	11.3	3.0	2.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Middlesex County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	5,384	33,638	33,490	33,651	16,896	13,271	18,301	154,631
LESS THAN $2,500	290	676	455	284	155	146	212	2,218
$2,500 TO $4,999	454	1,089	604	359	199	173	655	3,533
$5,000 TO $7,499	319	927	681	434	245	418	1,817	4,841
$7,500 TO $9,999	344	1,065	814	505	370	591	2,287	5,976
$10,000 TO $12,49	450	1,416	1,154	900	518	660	2,095	7,193
$12,500 TO $14,99	401	1,636	1,075	833	692	799	1,649	7,085
$15,000 TO $17,49	507	2,334	1,754	1,340	967	975	1,685	9,562
$17,500 TO $19,99	497	3,028	1,781	1,633	912	1,076	1,322	10,249
$20,000 TO $22,49	531	3,281	2,835	2,101	1,173	1,217	1,042	12,180
$22,500 TO $24,99	392	3,116	2,677	2,172	1,266	958	906	11,487
$25,000 TO $27,49	408	3,290	3,174	2,324	1,404	986	810	12,396
$27,500 TO $29,99	217	2,700	2,545	2,205	1,193	887	574	10,321
$30,000 TO $34,99	306	4,001	4,790	4,560	2,106	1,252	1,105	18,120
$35,000 TO $39,99	162	2,291	3,181	3,798	1,417	947	789	12,585
$40,000 TO $49,99	64	1,849	3,441	5,450	2,158	1,203	641	14,806
$50,000 TO $74,99	31	775	1,906	3,764	1,744	777	518	9,515
$75,000 OR MORE	11	164	623	989	377	206	194	2,564
MEDIAN	$17,140	$23,597	$27,296	$31,903	$28,646	$24,015	$15,646	$25,603

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Middlesex County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	30,338	5.3
1979	36,119	6.3

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	6,385	17.6
1979	4,028	8.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Middlesex County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	171,711	203,418	18.5	171,563	203,377	2.0	3.3
CARTERET BOROUGH	7,099	7,135	0.5	7,099	7,134	2.8	3.0
CRANBURY TOWNSHIP	694	739	6.5	686	738	1.9	6.4
DUNELLEN BOROUGH	2,282	2,476	8.5	2,281	2,476	1.8	2.5
EAST BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	9,095	11,450	25.9	9,071	11,447	3.4	2.3
EDISON TOWNSHIP	19,205	24,313	26.6	19,204	24,311	1.3	3.6
HELMETTA BOROUGH	301	323	7.3	301	323	2.3	3.1
HIGHLAND PARK BOROUGH	5,293	5,746	8.6	5,291	5,746	1.7	2.5
JAMESBURG BOROUGH	1,377	1,471	6.8	1,377	1,469	1.8	4.8
METUCHEN BOROUGH	4,912	5,049	2.8	4,912	5,049	1.4	1.8
MIDDLESEX BOROUGH	4,349	4,530	4.2	4,348	4,528	1.4	1.1
MILLTOWN BOROUGH	2,067	2,442	18.1	2,067	2,442	2.9	1.3
MONROE TOWNSHIP	2,903	6,111	110.5	2,872	6,103	5.7	5.5
NEW BRUNSWICK CITY	13,130	14,134	7.6	13,128	14,126	2.9	6.2
NORTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	5,034	8,068	60.3	5,032	8,068	1.2	7.2
OLD BRIDGE TOWNSHIP	13,456	16,970	26.1	13,409	16,966	2.7	2.2
PERTH AMBOY CITY	13,429	14,114	5.1	13,427	14,110	2.9	3.5
PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP	10,449	12,683	21.4	10,447	12,683	1.7	3.0
PLAINSBORO TOWNSHIP	551	3,380	513.4	549	3,380	1.1	8.9
SAYREVILLE BOROUGH	9,197	9,658	5.0	9,192	9,658	2.3	2.7
SOUTH AMBOY CITY	2,902	2,948	1.6	2,902	2,947	3.2	2.4
SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	3,903	5,626	44.1	3,894	5,626	0.9	3.3
SOUTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	5,585	6,296	12.7	5,585	6,295	0.8	1.1
SOUTH RIVER BOROUGH	4,888	5,237	7.1	4,888	5,237	1.9	2.8
SPOTSWOOD BOROUGH	2,076	2,557	23.2	2,070	2,556	1.2	2.4
WOODBRIDGE TOWNSHIP	27,534	29,962	8.8	27,531	29,959	1.1	2.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Middlesex County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	116,152	131,622	67.7	64.7	23,855	62,600	162.4
CARTERET BOROUGH	4,787	4,786	67.4	67.1	22,793	54,200	137.8
CRANBURY TOWNSHIP	480	531	70.0	72.0	31,765	86,100	171.1
DUNELLEN BOROUGH	1,617	1,642	70.9	66.3	21,984	57,100	159.7
EAST BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	7,531	9,494	83.0	82.9	29,221	80,200	174.5
EDISON TOWNSHIP	13,773	15,604	71.7	64.2	26,173	68,700	162.5
HELMETTA BOROUGH	193	259	64.1	80.2	18,182	46,200	154.1
HIGHLAND PARK BOROUGH	2,388	2,325	45.1	40.5	24,386	62,500	156.3
JAMESBURG BOROUGH	786	890	57.1	60.6	20,069	52,200	160.1
METUCHEN BOROUGH	3,475	3,833	70.7	75.9	26,208	65,900	151.4
MIDDLESEX BOROUGH	3,266	3,396	75.1	75.0	23,784	62,600	163.2
MILLTOWN BOROUGH	1,630	2,011	78.9	82.4	23,890	67,300	181.7
MONROE TOWNSHIP	2,371	5,354	82.6	87.7	22,656	65,300	188.2
NEW BRUNSWICK CITY	4,590	4,263	35.0	30.2	19,026	42,600	123.9
NORTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	3,534	4,320	70.2	53.5	28,398	71,200	150.7
OLD BRIDGE TOWNSHIP	9,253	10,623	69.0	62.6	23,984	61,000	154.3
PERTH AMBOY CITY	5,869	5,965	43.7	42.3	19,100	41,800	118.9
PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP	6,513	8,122	62.3	64.0	24,961	64,200	157.2
PLAINSBORO TOWNSHIP	260	500	47.4	14.8	28,028	96,000	242.5
SAYREVILLE BOROUGH	6,833	7,565	74.3	78.3	22,840	61,900	171.0
SOUTH AMBOY CITY	1,866	1,861	64.3	63.1	20,503	48,800	138.0
SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	3,105	4,526	79.7	80.4	25,097	71,200	183.7
SOUTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	5,029	5,705	90.0	90.6	24,058	61,800	156.9
SOUTH RIVER BOROUGH	3,555	3,558	72.7	67.9	21,443	52,600	145.3
SPOTSWOOD BOROUGH	1,718	2,035	83.0	79.6	22,566	56,100	148.6
WOODBRIDGE TOWNSHIP	21,730	22,454	78.9	74.9	23,367	60,300	158.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980 Middlesex County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	51,924	65,086	30.3	32.0	128	269	110.9
CARTERET BOROUGH	2,114	2,133	29.8	29.9	88	211	139.4
CRANBURY TOWNSHIP	193	160	28.1	21.7	115	260	127.0
DUNELLEN BOROUGH	623	772	27.3	31.2	109	246	124.7
EAST BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	1,230	1,695	13.6	14.8	160	339	111.5
EDISON TOWNSHIP	5,177	7,823	27.0	32.2	146	295	102.4
HELMETTA BOROUGH	101	54	33.6	16.7	53	128	139.4
HIGHLAND PARK BOROUGH	2,811	3,280	53.1	57.1	137	285	107.7
JAMESBURG BOROUGH	566	508	41.1	34.6	120	244	103.8
METUCHEN BOROUGH	1,368	1,126	27.9	22.3	146	277	90.3
MIDDLESEX BOROUGH	1,022	1,082	23.5	23.9	141	277	96.6
MILLTOWN BOROUGH	377	400	18.2	16.4	109	246	124.8
MONROE TOWNSHIP	336	411	11.7	6.7	94	247	162.8
NEW BRUNSWICK CITY	8,151	8,981	62.1	63.6	112	229	104.4
NORTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	1,439	3,164	28.6	39.2	144	333	131.7
OLD BRIDGE TOWNSHIP	3,795	5,970	28.3	35.2	143	289	102.6
PERTH AMBOY CITY	7,175	7,652	53.4	54.2	97	209	116.4
PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP	3,756	4,177	36.0	32.9	141	279	97.6
PLAINSBORO TOWNSHIP	283	2,580	51.5	76.3	130	308	137.6
SAYREVILLE BOROUGH	2,145	1,831	23.3	19.0	134	239	77.8
SOUTH AMBOY CITY	943	1,016	32.5	34.5	95	218	129.0
SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	755	917	19.4	16.3	144	290	102.0
SOUTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	509	519	9.1	8.2	117	265	127.4
SOUTH RIVER BOROUGH	1,242	1,533	25.4	29.3	91	248	171.2
SPOTSWOOD BOROUGH	327	459	15.8	18.0	130	270	107.8
WOODBRIDGE TOWNSHIP	5,486	6,843	19.9	22.8	135	276	104.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Middlesex County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	171,599	203,395	18.5
1, DETACHED UNIT	111,724	123,524	10.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,881	6,247	232.1
2 UNITS	21,273	21,254	-0.1
3 AND 4 UNITS	9,828	11,612	18.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	25,479	39,006	53.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,414	1,752	23.9
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	168,076	196,708	17.0
1, DETACHED UNIT	110,480	121,600	10.1
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,804	5,774	220.1
2 UNITS	20,699	20,265	-2.1
3 AND 4 UNITS	9,341	11,104	18.9
5 OR MORE UNITS	24,338	36,289	49.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,414	1,676	18.5
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	116,229	131,684	13.3
1, DETACHED UNIT	104,270	115,694	11.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,070	4,460	316.8
2 UNITS	7,901	7,267	-8.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,209	1,666	37.8
5 OR MORE UNITS	466	1,191	155.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,313	1,406	7.1
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	51,847	65,024	25.4
1, DETACHED UNIT	6,210	5,906	-4.9
1, ATTACHED UNIT	734	1,314	79.0
2 UNITS	12,798	12,998	1.6
3 AND 4 UNITS	8,132	9,438	16.1
5 OR MORE UNITS	23,872	35,098	47.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	101	270	167.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Middlesex County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	51,458	100.0	64,292	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	24,803	48.2	25,096	39.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	7,275	14.1	9,189	14.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	6,949	13.5	10,399	16.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	9,861	19.2	16,934	26.3
NOT COMPUTED	2,570	5.0	2,674	4.2
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	13,111	100.0	8,919	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	424	3.2	192	2.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	554	4.2	382	4.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,785	13.6	501	5.6
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	8,931	68.1	6,697	75.1
NOT COMPUTED	1,417	10.8	1,147	12.9
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	17,852	100.0	10,350	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	6,614	37.0	506	4.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	5,087	28.5	588	5.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	4,704	26.3	1,770	17.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	896	5.0	7,205	69.6
NOT COMPUTED	551	3.1	281	2.7
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	13,254	100.0	11,205	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	10,964	82.7	1,441	12.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,494	11.3	1,793	16.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	437	3.3	4,980	44.4
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	34	0.3	2,661	23.7
NOT COMPUTED	325	2.5	330	2.9
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	7,241	100.0	33,818	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	6,801	93.9	22,957	67.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	140	1.9	6,426	19.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	23	0.3	3,148	9.3
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	371	1.1
NOT COMPUTED	277	3.8	916	2.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Middlesex County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	168,076	196,708
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	158,450	191,000
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	8,099	4,497
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	1,527	1,211
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	165,496	194,077
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.5	98.7
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	156,026	188,594
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.5	98.7
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	8,043	4,389
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	99.3	97.6
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	1,427	1,094
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	93.5	90.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work' nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) l its; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

. Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion r the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same : the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

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THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE
DATA
CENTER

SUSSEX COUNTY

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
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SUSSEX COUNTY

CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

SEPTEMBER 1987

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for counties from the 1970 and 1980 censuses can be seen from the tables in this publication, which is one of a set providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. The state report and the reports for Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, and Somerset include analyses covering seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data. The remaining eight county (Camden, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Sussex, Union, Warren) reports present only the 24 tables of 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office

of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in this program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

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New Jersey State Data Center

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Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Sussex County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1970	1980	% CHANGE	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1970	1980	% OF COUNTY POP. 1970	1980
SUSSEX COUNTY	77,528	116,119	49.8	147	221	100.0	100.0
ANDOVER BOROUGH	813	892	9.7	581	637	1.0	0.8
ANDOVER TOWNSHIP	3,040	4,506	48.2	143	213	3.9	3.9
BRANCHVILLE BOROUGH	911	870	-4.5	1,627	1,554	1.2	0.7
BYRAM TOWNSHIP	4,592	7,502	63.4	204	334	5.9	6.5
FRANKFORD TOWNSHIP	2,777	4,654	67.6	80	134	3.6	4.0
FRANKLIN BOROUGH	4,236	4,486	5.9	963	1,020	5.5	3.9
FREDON TOWNSHIP	1,372	2,281	66.3	76	127	1.8	2.0
GREEN TOWNSHIP	1,343	2,450	82.4	85	155	1.7	2.1
HAMBURG BOROUGH	1,820	1,832	0.7	1,517	1,527	2.3	1.6
HAMPTON TOWNSHIP	2,091	3,916	87.3	84	157	2.7	3.4
HARDYSTON TOWNSHIP	3,499	4,553	30.1	108	140	4.5	3.9
HOPATCONG BOROUGH	9,052	15,531	71.6	838	1,438	11.7	13.4
LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP	1,202	1,614	34.3	64	86	1.6	1.4
MONTAGUE TOWNSHIP	1,131	2,066	82.7	25	46	1.5	1.8
NEWTON TOWN	7,297	7,748	6.2	2,211	2,348	9.4	6.7
OGDENSBURG BOROUGH	2,222	2,737	23.2	1,001	1,233	2.9	2.4
SANDYSTON TOWNSHIP	1,303	1,485	14.0	31	36	1.7	1.3
SPARTA TOWNSHIP	10,819	13,333	23.2	281	346	14.0	11.5
STANHOPE BOROUGH	3,040	3,638	19.7	1,788	2,140	3.9	3.1
STILLWATER TOWNSHIP	2,158	3,887	80.1	79	142	2.8	3.3
SUSSEX BOROUGH	2,038	2,418	18.6	2,717	3,224	2.6	2.1
VERNON TOWNSHIP	6,059	16,302	169.1	90	242	7.8	14.0
WALPACK TOWNSHIP	384	150	-60.9	16	6	0.5	0.1
WANTAGE TOWNSHIP	4,329	7,268	67.9	64	107	5.6	6.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Sussex County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	77,528
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	15,432
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	7,158
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	8,274
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	85,802
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	116,119
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	30,318

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Sussex County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	70,021	100.0	106,505	100.0
SAME HOUSE	37,835	54.0	57,580	54.1
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	29,616	42.3	48,070	45.1
SAME COUNTY	10,850	15.5	15,552	14.6
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	18,766	26.8	32,518	30.5
SAME STATE	12,368	17.7	22,930	21.5
DIFFERENT STATE:	6,398	9.1	9,588	9.0
NORTHEAST	4,046	5.8	5,897	5.5
NORTH CENTRAL	628	0.9	1,362	1.3
SOUTH	1,157	1.7	1,795	1.7
WEST	567	0.8	534	0.5
ABROAD	556	0.8	855	0.8
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	2,014	2.9	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Sussex County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	77,528	38,100	39,428	116,119	57,371	58,748
UNDER 5 YEARS	7,533	3,735	3,798	9,500	4,914	4,586
UNDER 1 YEAR	1,426	718	708	1,992	1,049	943
1 YEAR	1,486	737	749	1,884	999	885
2 YEARS	1,469	707	762	1,953	1,023	930
3 YEARS	1,530	753	777	1,858	941	917
4 YEARS	1,622	820	802	1,813	902	911
5 TO 17 YEARS	21,220	10,886	10,334	27,753	14,160	13,593
5 YEARS	1,698	868	830	1,888	934	954
6 YEARS	1,774	914	860	1,960	1,013	947
7 YEARS	1,767	912	855	1,918	990	928
8 YEARS	1,756	875	881	2,038	1,064	974
9 YEARS	1,771	897	874	2,309	1,228	1,081
10 YEARS	1,753	907	846	2,304	1,176	1,128
11 YEARS	1,730	872	858	2,258	1,137	1,121
12 YEARS	1,664	851	813	2,050	1,015	1,035
13 YEARS	1,641	859	782	2,189	1,079	1,110
14 YEARS	1,503	753	750	2,180	1,085	1,095
15 YEARS	1,505	784	721	2,242	1,156	1,086
16 YEARS	1,343	692	651	2,226	1,147	1,079
17 YEARS	1,315	702	613	2,191	1,136	1,055
18 TO 24 YEARS	6,232	2,830	3,402	10,737	5,286	5,451
18 YEARS	1,077	544	533	1,683	890	793
19 YEARS	803	426	377	1,521	769	752
20 YEARS	732	300	432	1,476	759	717
21 YEARS	765	307	458	1,382	658	724
22 YEARS	892	397	495	1,489	699	790
23 YEARS	1,054	454	600	1,555	734	821
24 YEARS	909	402	507	1,631	777	999
25 TO 54 YEARS	28,756	14,265	14,491	49,142	24,611	24,531
25 YEARS	998	452	546	1,839	840	999
26 YEARS	1,185	553	632	1,870	889	981
27 YEARS	1,357	635	722	2,010	947	1,063
28 YEARS	1,234	601	633	2,034	984	1,050
29 YEARS	1,055	526	529	2,255	1,078	1,177
30 YEARS	1,126	540	586	2,354	1,129	1,225
31 YEARS	1,019	515	504	2,354	1,112	1,242
32 YEARS	1,005	523	482	2,579	1,282	1,297
33 YEARS	985	489	496	2,732	1,373	1,359
34 YEARS	978	498	480	2,070	999	1,071
35 YEARS	940	486	454	2,072	1,034	1,038
36 YEARS	932	475	457	2,214	1,151	1,063
37 YEARS	888	420	468	2,208	1,129	1,079
38 YEARS	958	485	473	1,808	938	870
39 YEARS	919	454	465	1,561	801	760
40 YEARS	979	499	480	1,505	773	732
41 YEARS	936	493	443	1,366	741	625
42 YEARS	943	485	458	1,351	723	628
43 YEARS	951	485	466	1,243	668	575
44 YEARS	863	441	422	1,217	642	575
45 YEARS	942	498	444	1,079	523	556
46 YEARS	910	439	471	1,003	535	468
47 YEARS	842	422	420	1,061	561	500
48 YEARS	927	472	455	1,044	527	517
49 YEARS	796	376	420	1,054	525	529

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Sussex County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	877	425	452	1,095	549	546
51 YEARS	865	391	474	1,060	539	521
52 YEARS	816	429	387	1,059	551	508
53 YEARS	819	415	404	1,068	566	502
54 YEARS	711	343	368	977	502	475
55 TO 59 YEARS	3,479	1,716	1,763	4,777	2,352	2,425
55 YEARS	771	392	379	1,023	507	516
56 YEARS	689	344	345	973	477	496
57 YEARS	673	316	357	896	447	449
58 YEARS	683	324	359	960	490	470
59 YEARS	663	340	323	925	431	494
60 TO 64 YEARS	3,114	1,488	1,626	4,075	1,899	2,176
60 YEARS	657	306	351	840	382	458
61 YEARS	667	324	343	858	393	465
62 YEARS	632	297	335	831	397	434
63 YEARS	580	297	283	803	364	439
64 YEARS	578	264	314	743	363	380
65 YEARS & OVER	7,194	3,180	4,014	10,135	4,149	5,986
65 YEARS	527	266	261	744	345	399
66 YEARS	555	268	287	678	322	356
67 YEARS	543	259	284	675	300	375
68 YEARS	486	236	250	681	297	384
69 YEARS	462	231	231	672	303	369
70 YEARS	469	214	255	628	278	350
71 YEARS	439	195	244	561	272	289
72 YEARS	387	184	203	559	248	311
73 YEARS	324	158	166	450	207	243
74 YEARS	324	132	192	475	175	300
75 YEARS	302	138	164	413	187	226
76 YEARS	267	118	149	426	179	247
77 YEARS	270	112	158	357	142	215
78 YEARS	238	90	148	308	136	172
79 YEARS	195	74	121	308	94	214
80 YEARS	207	88	119	280	104	176
81 YEARS	231	77	154	277	91	186
82 YEARS	158	71	87	234	80	154
83 YEARS	124	40	84	207	61	146
84 YEARS	127	52	75	185	58	127
85 YEARS	96	34	62	175	56	119
86 YEARS	91	31	60	137	42	95
87 YEARS	62	19	43	136	38	98
88 YEARS	53	14	39	130	25	105
89 YEARS	44	13	31	89	23	66
90 YEARS	48	10	38	82	16	66
91 YEARS	25	4	21	82	21	61
92 YEARS	18	6	12	45	11	34
93 YEARS	25	9	16	36	10	26
94 YEARS	14	0	14	23	3	20
95 YEARS	12	2	10	21	6	15
96 YEARS	3	2	1	20	5	15
97 YEARS	5	3	2	12	5	7
98 YEARS	3	0	3	11	3	8
99 YEARS	3	0	3	5	1	4
100 YEARS & OVER	57	30	27	13	5	8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

**Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Sussex County**

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	77,528
1980 POPULATION	116,119
% CHANGE 1970-1980	49.8
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	77,217
1980 POPULATION	115,439
% CHANGE 1970-1980	49.5
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	311
1980 POPULATION	680
% CHANGE 1970-1980	118.6

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	77,528	100.0	ALL RACES	116,119	100.0
WHITE	77,024	99.3	WHITE	114,470	98.6
BLACK	311	0.4	BLACK	680	0.6
AMERICAN INDIAN	45	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	107	0.1
			ESKIMO	1	0.0
			ALEUT	0	0.0
JAPANESE	19	0.0	JAPANESE	33	0.0
CHINESE	13	0.0	CHINESE	143	0.1
FILIPINO	26	0.0	FILIPINO	94	0.1
KOREAN	21	0.0	KOREAN	106	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	131	0.1
			VIETNAMESE	25	0.0
HAWAIIAN	5	0.0	HAWAIIAN	1	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	0	0.0
			SAMOAN	0	0.0
OTHER	64	0.1	OTHER	328	0.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Sussex County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
SUSSEX COUNTY	77,528	311	0.4	116,119	680	0.6
ANDOVER BOROUGH	813	2	0.2	892	7	0.8
ANDOVER TOWNSHIP	3,040	3	0.1	4,506	15	0.3
BRANCHVILLE BOROUGH	911	0	0.0	870	2	0.2
BYRAM TOWNSHIP	4,592	9	0.2	7,502	58	0.8
FRANKFORD TOWNSHIP	2,777	7	0.3	4,654	7	0.2
FRANKLIN BOROUGH	4,236	18	0.4	4,486	9	0.2
FREDON TOWNSHIP	1,372	12	0.9	2,281	11	0.5
GREEN TOWNSHIP	1,343	13	1.0	2,450	31	1.3
HAMBURG BOROUGH	1,820	4	0.2	1,832	0	0.0
HAMPTON TOWNSHIP	2,091	3	0.1	3,916	11	0.3
HARDYSTON TOWNSHIP	3,499	1	0.0	4,553	2	0.0
HOPATCONG BOROUGH	9,052	14	0.2	15,531	169	1.1
LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP	1,202	0	0.0	1,614	3	0.2
MONTAGUE TOWNSHIP	1,131	29	2.6	2,066	30	1.5
NEWTON TOWN	7,297	106	1.5	7,748	130	1.7
OGDENSBURG BOROUGH	2,222	4	0.2	2,737	15	0.5
SANDYSTON TOWNSHIP	1,303	30	2.3	1,485	3	0.2
SPARTA TOWNSHIP	10,819	15	0.1	13,333	8	0.1
STANHOPE BOROUGH	3,040	4	0.1	3,638	27	0.7
STILLWATER TOWNSHIP	2,158	6	0.3	3,887	21	0.5
SUSSEX BOROUGH	2,038	18	0.9	2,418	27	1.1
VERNON TOWNSHIP	6,059	4	0.1	16,302	38	0.2
WALPACK TOWNSHIP	384	0	0.0	150	0	0.0
WANTAGE TOWNSHIP	4,329	9	0.2	7,268	56	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Sussex County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	116,119	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	2,380	2.0
ENGLISH	8,147	7.0
FRENCH	620	0.5
GERMAN	8,339	7.2
GREEK	280	0.2
HUNGARIAN	1,372	1.2
IRISH	7,541	6.5
ITALIAN	8,081	7.0
NORWEGIAN	592	0.5
POLISH	3,263	2.8
PORTUGUESE	72	0.1
RUSSIAN	746	0.6
SCOTTISH	863	0.7
SWEDISH	463	0.4
UKRAINIAN	497	0.4
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	5,397	4.6
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	54,360	46.8
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	5,739	4.9
NOT REPORTED	7,367	6.3
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	17,665	15.2
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	4,333	3.7
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	24,185	20.8
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	23,564	20.3
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	9,747	8.4
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	5,928	5.1

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Sussex County

ALL PERSONS	116,119	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	114,140	98.3
SPANISH ORIGIN	1,979	1.7
MEXICAN	307	0.3
PUERTO RICAN	610	0.5
CUBAN	187	0.2
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	875	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Sussex County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
SUSSEX COUNTY	22,809	37,221	19,737	30,747	1,147	1,481	3.35	3.08
ANDOVER BOROUGH	233	289	205	231	14	0	3.43	3.09
ANDOVER TOWNSHIP	814	1,250	726	1,076	171	616	3.52	3.11
BRANCHVILLE BOROUGH	315	343	254	252	0	0	2.89	2.54
BYRAM TOWNSHIP	1,257	2,266	1,169	1,994	16	0	3.64	3.31
FRANKFORD TOWNSHIP	757	1,435	652	1,195	276	283	3.30	3.05
FRANKLIN BOROUGH	1,374	1,540	1,128	1,199	27	36	3.06	2.89
FREDON TOWNSHIP	424	692	372	602	0	0	3.24	3.30
GREEN TOWNSHIP	363	727	341	653	0	0	3.70	3.37
HAMBURG BOROUGH	545	593	476	497	0	0	3.34	3.09
HAMPTON TOWNSHIP	608	1,244	523	1,029	113	75	3.25	3.09
HARDYSTON TOWNSHIP	1,019	1,560	907	1,256	21	0	3.41	2.92
HOPATCONG BOROUGH	2,586	4,939	2,327	4,151	22	0	3.49	3.14
LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP	337	504	302	432	30	15	3.48	3.17
MONTAGUE TOWNSHIP	360	778	303	556	30	54	3.06	2.59
NEWTON TOWN	2,429	2,889	1,844	1,972	228	284	2.91	2.58
OGDENSBURG BOROUGH	617	805	541	715	0	0	3.60	3.40
SANDYSTON TOWNSHIP	431	568	350	421	37	0	2.94	2.61
SPARTA TOWNSHIP	3,067	4,254	2,714	3,596	81	0	3.50	3.13
STANHOPE BOROUGH	800	1,250	726	967	19	0	3.78	2.91
STILLWATER TOWNSHIP	668	1,284	576	1,085	26	0	3.19	3.03
SUSSEX BOROUGH	699	873	522	613	18	31	2.89	2.73
VERNON TOWNSHIP	1,749	4,886	1,588	4,302	2	25	3.46	3.33
WALPACK TOWNSHIP	126	54	103	39	0	12	3.05	2.56
WANTAGE TOWNSHIP	1,231	2,198	1,088	1,914	16	50	3.50	3.28

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Sussex County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	26,410	100.0	41,736	100.0
SINGLE	6,334	24.0	10,569	25.3
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	18,515	70.1	28,010	67.1
SEPARATED	422	1.6	776	1.9
WIDOWED	761	2.9	965	2.3
DIVORCED	378	1.4	1,416	3.4
FEMALE:	28,031	100.0	43,789	100.0
SINGLE	5,259	18.8	8,391	19.2
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	18,566	66.2	28,030	64.0
SEPARATED	539	1.9	1,008	2.3
WIDOWED	3,151	11.2	4,534	10.4
DIVORCED	516	1.8	1,826	4.2

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	77,528	100.0	116,119	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	19,737	25.5	30,747	26.5
SPOUSE	17,938	23.1	27,292	23.5
OTHER RELATIVES	34,670	44.7	47,678	41.1
NONRELATIVES	964	1.2	1,097	0.9
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,178	1.5	3,082	2.7
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,894	2.4	3,392	2.9
NONRELATIVES			1,350	1.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	663	0.9	1,065	0.9
OTHER	484	0.6	416	0.4

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Sussex County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	28,753	100.0	37,253	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	21	0.1	27	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	25,431	88.4	32,178	86.4
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	1,850	6.4	3,267	8.8
OTHER RELATIVES	1,086	3.8	1,331	3.6
NONRELATIVES	250	0.9	424	1.1
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	24	0.1	23	0.1
OTHER	91	0.3	3	0.0

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	7,194	100.0	10,135	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	2,535	35.2	3,314	32.7
SPOUSE	1,469	20.4	2,074	20.5
OTHER RELATIVES	1,041	14.5	1,333	13.2
NONRELATIVES	168	2.3	61	0.6
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	407	5.7	541	5.3
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,053	14.6	1,741	17.2
NONRELATIVES			85	0.8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	475	6.6	835	8.2
OTHER	46	0.6	151	1.5

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Sussex County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	22,866	33,636	47.1
NURSERY SCHOOL	299	1,747	484.3
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	15,500	19,182	23.8
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	5,394	8,490	57.4
COLLEGE	1,673	4,217	152.1
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	42,551	68,115	60.1
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	9,847	7,996	-18.8
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	8,332	8,692	4.3
4 YEARS	15,494	28,026	80.9
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	4,706	10,527	123.7
4 OR MORE YEARS	4,172	12,874	208.6
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	57.3	75.5	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex 1970 and 1980 Sussex County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	24,764	40,426
ARMED FORCES	35	106
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	19,782	32,969
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	79.9	81.6
EMPLOYED	19,278	31,339
UNEMPLOYED	504	1,630
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.5	4.9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	4,947	7,351
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	26,680	42,642
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	10,515	21,826
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	39.4	51.2
EMPLOYED	10,120	20,367
UNEMPLOYED	395	1,459
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8	6.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	16,165	20,816
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	87	267
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	56	167
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	64.4	62.5
EMPLOYED	56	167
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	0.0	0.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	31	100
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	94	182
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	37	119
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	39.4	65.4
EMPLOYED	27	109
UNEMPLOYED	10	10
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	27.0	8.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	57	63

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Sussex County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	51,706	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	14,225	27.5
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	6,761	13.1
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	7,464	14.4
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	15,594	30.2
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	1,920	3.7
SALES	4,778	9.2
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	8,896	17.2
SERVICE:	5,797	11.2
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	176	0.3
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	917	1.8
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	4,704	9.1
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	810	1.6
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	7,492	14.5
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	7,788	15.1
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	3,900	7.5
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	2,374	4.6
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	1,514	2.9

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	29,398	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	4,809	16.4
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	2,533	8.6
SALES WORKERS	2,074	7.1
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	4,867	16.6
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	4,893	16.6
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	3,936	13.4
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	1,340	4.6
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	1,226	4.2
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	402	1.4
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	362	1.2
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	2,770	9.4
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	186	0.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Sussex County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	28,722	50,671
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	26,979	47,347
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	1,743	3,324
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	6.1	6.6
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	16,994	25,039
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	15,260	20,936
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	56.6	44.2
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	89.8	83.6
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	11,719	26,411
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	1,734	4,103
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.15	0.16

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	26,979	100.0	47,347	100.0	16,994	100.0	25,039	100.0
SUSSEX	15,260	56.6	20,936	44.2	15,260	89.8	20,936	83.6
BERGEN	713	2.6	2,165	4.6	-	-	98	0.4
ESSEX	854	3.2	2,600	5.5	-	-	206	0.8
HUDSON	250	0.9	721	1.5	-	-	20	0.1
HUNTERDON	-	-	136	0.3	-	-	8	0.0
MIDDLESEX	-	-	318	0.7	-	-	47	0.2
MORRIS	6,172	22.9	12,568	26.5	663	3.9	1,484	6.0
OCEAN	-	-	166	0.4	-	-	11	0.0
PASSAIC	1,198	4.4	2,629	5.6	145	0.9	303	1.2
SOMERSET	62	0.2	396	0.8	-	-	53	0.2
UNION	147	0.5	519	1.1	-	-	10	0.0
WARREN	420	2.0	1,006	2.1	512	3.0	715	2.9
NEW YORK CITY NY	926	3.4	1,825	3.9	-	-	42	0.2
ORANGE NY	397	1.5	454	1.0	244	1.4	427	1.7
PIKE PA	23	0.1	66	0.1	126	0.7	191	0.8
OTHER AREAS	557	2.1	842	1.8	44	0.3	488	2.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Sussex County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	30,587	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	402	1.3
$2,500 TO $4,999	557	1.8
$5,000 TO $7,499	833	2.7
$7,500 TO $9,999	1,345	4.4
$10,000 TO $12,499	1,657	5.4
$12,500 TO $14,999	1,689	5.5
$15,000 TO $17,499	2,251	7.4
$17,500 TO $19,999	2,630	8.6
$20,000 TO $22,499	2,948	9.6
$22,500 TO $24,999	2,382	7.8
$25,000 TO $27,499	2,650	8.7
$27,500 TO $29,999	1,910	6.2
$30,000 TO $34,999	3,248	10.6
$35,000 TO $39,999	2,112	6.9
$40,000 TO $49,999	2,201	7.2
$50,000 TO $74,999	1,259	4.1
$75,000 OR MORE	513	1.7
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	23,530	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	19,596	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	237	1.2
$1,000 TO $1,999	343	1.8
$2,000 TO $2,999	510	2.6
$3,000 TO $3,999	527	2.7
$4,000 TO $4,999	646	3.3
$5,000 TO $5,999	810	4.1
$6,000 TO $6,999	999	5.1
$7,000 TO $7,999	1,329	6.8
$8,000 TO $8,999	1,529	7.8
$9,000 TO $9,999	1,657	8.5
$10,000 TO $11,999	3,085	15.7
$12,000 TO $14,999	3,216	16.4
$15,000 TO $24,999	3,725	19.0
$25,000 TO $49,999	881	4.5
$50,000 AND OVER	102	0.5
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	10,785	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	20,815	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Sussex County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE % OF FAMILIES	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969	1979
SUSSEX COUNTY	6,363	7,755	21.9	20,815	23,530	13.0	5.5	4.1
ANDOVER BOROUGH	5,303	7,181	35.4	20,421	21,187	3.8	4.0	7.2
ANDOVER TOWNSHIP	6,449	7,837	21.5	23,431	26,329	12.4	6.9	2.6
BRANCHVILLE BOROUGH	7,574	8,473	11.9	21,120	20,429	-3.3	4.5	3.1
BYRAM TOWNSHIP	6,409	8,225	28.3	22,171	27,604	24.5	2.6	4.3
FRANKFORD TOWNSHIP	5,894	7,137	21.1	18,316	23,033	25.8	10.0	7.7
FRANKLIN BOROUGH	5,835	6,647	13.9	18,176	20,295	11.7	5.6	2.8
FREDON TOWNSHIP	9,495	9,057	-4.6	23,907	28,384	18.7	5.9	4.9
GREEN TOWNSHIP	6,417	8,052	25.5	22,971	24,957	8.6	3.0	4.8
HAMBURG BOROUGH	5,981	6,595	10.3	17,996	20,613	14.5	3.0	3.7
HAMPTON TOWNSHIP	5,815	7,221	24.2	20,514	22,533	9.8	4.4	1.7
HARDYSTON TOWNSHIP	5,877	7,899	34.4	19,116	21,845	14.3	4.8	3.6
HOPATCONG BOROUGH	5,997	7,648	27.5	21,395	23,741	11.0	5.4	2.4
LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP	5,119	7,631	49.1	18,638	24,242	30.1	16.8	6.5
MONTAGUE TOWNSHIP	4,996	8,004	60.2	15,643	19,534	24.9	4.6	8.7
NEWTON TOWN	6,106	6,892	12.9	19,020	19,155	0.7	7.5	5.8
OGDENSBURG BOROUGH	5,948	6,539	9.9	21,344	22,824	6.9	5.7	6.0
SANDYSTON TOWNSHIP	6,146	7,703	25.3	18,734	21,719	15.9	6.8	5.0
SPARTA TOWNSHIP	8,183	10,393	27.0	27,493	31,510	14.6	2.6	3.4
STANHOPE BOROUGH	5,964	8,767	47.0	22,405	26,390	17.8	6.9	4.6
STILLWATER TOWNSHIP	5,629	7,215	28.2	16,994	22,500	32.4	2.6	4.4
SUSSEX BOROUGH	5,828	6,316	8.4	16,465	18,750	13.9	10.2	8.5
VERNON TOWNSHIP	6,086	7,192	18.2	20,793	22,775	9.5	6.4	3.2
WALPACK TOWNSHIP	5,434	7,841	44.3	17,692	24,000	35.7	6.1	0.0
WANTAGE TOWNSHIP	5,802	6,537	12.7	18,535	20,905	12.8	6.8	5.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Sussex County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	984	8,749	8,271	5,248	2,258	1,821	3,256	30,587
LESS THAN $2,500	35	95	92	52	65	27	36	402
$2,500 TO $4,999	23	165	93	57	9	59	151	557
$5,000 TO $7,499	24	175	152	75	70	58	279	833
$7,500 TO $9,999	80	289	234	123	55	78	486	1,345
$10,000 TO $12,49	72	411	255	247	123	121	428	1,657
$12,500 TO $14,99	113	507	339	246	119	63	302	1,689
$15,000 TO $17,49	125	765	465	294	153	162	287	2,251
$17,500 TO $19,99	151	1,054	526	346	153	153	247	2,630
$20,000 TO $22,49	75	1,174	815	390	140	169	185	2,948
$22,500 TO $24,99	68	787	710	364	188	134	131	2,382
$25,000 TO $27,49	75	930	829	390	173	118	135	2,650
$27,500 TO $29,99	38	615	596	324	163	88	86	1,910
$30,000 TO $34,99	78	955	1,121	655	207	110	122	3,248
$35,000 TO $39,99	25	408	760	489	157	155	118	2,112
$40,000 TO $49,99	2	286	709	570	324	187	123	2,201
$50,000 TO $74,99	0	114	410	465	107	92	71	1,259
$75,000 OR MORE	0	19	165	161	52	47	69	513
MEDIAN	$17,831	$21,945	$26,371	$27,809	$25,780	$22,882	$14,553	$23,530

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Sussex County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	5,239	6.8
1979	6,262	5.5

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	1,386	20.7
1979	773	8.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Sussex County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
SUSSEX COUNTY	31,218	43,869	40.5	24,274	40,138	6.0	7.3
ANDOVER BOROUGH	253	306	20.9	251	303	7.2	4.6
ANDOVER TOWNSHIP	955	1,330	39.3	863	1,301	5.7	3.9
BRANCHVILLE BOROUGH	323	351	8.7	319	351	1.3	2.3
BYRAM TOWNSHIP	1,767	2,664	50.8	1,277	2,393	1.6	5.3
FRANKFORD TOWNSHIP	1,287	1,998	55.2	778	1,577	2.7	9.0
FRANKLIN BOROUGH	1,429	1,604	12.2	1,426	1,600	3.6	3.7
FREDON TOWNSHIP	452	738	63.3	442	725	4.1	4.6
GREEN TOWNSHIP	408	763	87.0	408	756	11.0	3.8
HAMBURG BOROUGH	569	646	13.5	569	642	4.2	7.6
HAMPTON TOWNSHIP	1,005	1,442	43.5	634	1,369	4.1	9.1
HARDYSTON TOWNSHIP	1,285	1,923	49.6	1,060	1,633	3.9	4.5
HOPATCONG BOROUGH	4,456	6,081	36.5	2,852	5,371	9.3	8.0
LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP	358	546	52.5	356	546	5.3	7.7
MONTAGUE TOWNSHIP	623	1,216	95.2	397	1,112	9.3	30.0
NEWTON TOWN	2,511	2,995	19.3	2,504	2,991	3.0	3.4
OGDENSBURG BOROUGH	636	837	31.6	636	836	3.0	3.7
SANDYSTON TOWNSHIP	919	931	1.3	470	794	8.3	28.5
SPARTA TOWNSHIP	3,440	4,751	38.1	3,296	4,482	6.9	5.1
STANHOPE BOROUGH	827	1,348	63.0	819	1,340	2.3	6.7
STILLWATER TOWNSHIP	1,086	1,600	47.3	821	1,447	18.6	11.3
SUSSEX BOROUGH	732	944	29.0	731	943	4.4	7.4
VERNON TOWNSHIP	3,721	6,331	70.1	1,824	5,251	4.1	7.0
WALPACK TOWNSHIP	588	81	-86.2	177	64	28.8	15.6
WANTAGE TOWNSHIP	1,588	2,443	53.8	1,364	2,311	9.8	4.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Sussex County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
SUSSEX COUNTY	17,798	30,175	73.3	75.2	21,263	61,900	191.1
ANDOVER BOROUGH	142	173	56.6	57.1	19,024	61,500	223.3
ANDOVER TOWNSHIP	685	1,052	79.4	80.9	21,523	65,800	205.7
BRANCHVILLE BOROUGH	217	237	68.0	67.5	18,163	54,500	200.1
BYRAM TOWNSHIP	1,117	2,082	87.5	87.0	22,977	67,600	194.2
FRANKFORD TOWNSHIP	558	1,193	71.7	75.6	20,784	62,200	199.3
FRANKLIN BOROUGH	1,047	1,157	73.4	72.3	16,234	45,000	177.2
FREDON TOWNSHIP	360	609	81.4	84.0	25,792	77,300	199.7
GREEN TOWNSHIP	259	624	63.5	82.5	21,330	68,500	221.1
HAMBURG BOROUGH	407	437	71.5	68.1	17,146	49,600	189.3
HAMPTON TOWNSHIP	515	1,091	81.2	79.7	22,380	63,300	182.8
HARDYSTON TOWNSHIP	853	1,180	80.5	72.3	20,108	58,000	188.4
HOPATCONG BOROUGH	2,275	4,378	79.8	81.5	21,024	58,400	177.8
LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP	223	402	62.6	73.6	19,583	69,800	256.4
MONTAGUE TOWNSHIP	264	508	66.5	45.7	19,048	51,300	169.3
NEWTON TOWN	1,340	1,430	53.5	47.8	17,514	52,300	198.6
OGDENSBURG BOROUGH	502	712	78.9	85.2	18,645	56,700	204.1
SANDYSTON TOWNSHIP	327	455	69.6	57.3	19,426	53,000	172.8
SPARTA TOWNSHIP	2,638	3,700	80.0	82.6	27,594	79,000	186.3
STANHOPE BOROUGH	645	1,060	78.8	79.1	21,823	61,600	182.3
STILLWATER TOWNSHIP	561	1,117	68.3	77.2	19,786	55,200	179.0
SUSSEX BOROUGH	344	371	47.1	39.3	17,051	46,000	169.8
VERNON TOWNSHIP	1,506	4,415	82.6	84.1	23,327	61,900	165.4
WALPACK TOWNSHIP	91	20	51.4	31.3	24,583	56,000	127.8
WANTAGE TOWNSHIP	922	1,772	67.6	76.7	19,256	59,600	209.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Sussex County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
SUSSEX COUNTY	5,011	7,046	20.6	17.6	101	257	155.7
ANDOVER BOROUGH	91	116	36.3	38.3	110	235	114.5
ANDOVER TOWNSHIP	129	198	14.9	15.2	120	271	125.8
BRANCHVILLE BOROUGH	98	106	30.7	30.2	79	213	169.4
BYRAM TOWNSHIP	140	184	11.0	7.7	125	279	123.6
FRANKFORD TOWNSHIP	199	242	25.6	15.3	103	247	140.6
FRANKLIN BOROUGH	327	383	22.9	23.9	83	236	185.3
FREDON TOWNSHIP	64	83	14.5	11.4	110	269	144.5
GREEN TOWNSHIP	104	103	25.5	13.6	108	245	127.3
HAMBURG BOROUGH	138	156	24.3	24.3	89	242	171.0
HAMPTON TOWNSHIP	93	153	14.7	11.2	99	221	123.8
HARDYSTON TOWNSHIP	166	380	15.7	23.3	108	274	153.7
HOPATCONG BOROUGH	311	561	10.9	10.4	121	299	147.3
LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP	114	102	32.0	18.7	84	229	171.7
MONTAGUE TOWNSHIP	96	270	24.2	24.3	68	231	239.7
NEWTON TOWN	1,089	1,459	43.5	48.8	102	254	149.2
OGDENSBURG BOROUGH	115	93	18.1	11.1	84	237	180.7
SANDYSTON TOWNSHIP	104	113	22.1	14.2	88	180	104.3
SPARTA TOWNSHIP	429	554	13.0	12.4	136	266	95.4
STANHOPE BOROUGH	155	190	18.9	14.2	110	283	158.0
STILLWATER TOWNSHIP	107	167	13.0	11.5	99	243	146.5
SUSSEX BOROUGH	355	502	48.6	53.2	94	256	173.7
VERNON TOWNSHIP	243	471	13.3	9.0	99	276	178.2
WALPACK TOWNSHIP	35	34	19.8	53.1	93	116	24.3
WANTAGE TOWNSHIP	309	426	22.7	18.4	91	242	166.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Sussex County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	24,415	40,328	65.2
1, DETACHED UNIT	21,095	33,712	59.8
1, ATTACHED UNIT	91	528	480.2
2 UNITS	1,420	1,775	25.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	713	1,439	101.8
5 OR MORE UNITS	787	2,555	224.7
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	309	319	3.2
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	22,809	37,221	63.2
1, DETACHED UNIT	19,692	31,418	59.5
1, ATTACHED UNIT	80	429	436.2
2 UNITS	1,357	1,644	21.1
3 AND 4 UNITS	653	1,185	81.5
5 OR MORE UNITS	718	2,236	211.4
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	309	309	0.0
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	17,798	30,175	69.5
1, DETACHED UNIT	16,912	28,571	68.9
1, ATTACHED UNIT	42	296	604.8
2 UNITS	440	460	4.5
3 AND 4 UNITS	90	258	186.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	42	333	692.9
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	272	257	-5.5
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	5,011	7,046	40.6
1, DETACHED UNIT	2,780	2,847	2.4
1, ATTACHED UNIT	38	133	250.0
2 UNITS	917	1,184	29.1
3 AND 4 UNITS	563	927	64.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	676	1,903	181.5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	37	52	40.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Sussex County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,492	100.0	6,499	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,808	40.2	1,768	27.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	587	13.1	825	12.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	674	15.0	1,348	20.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	967	21.5	2,014	31.0
NOT COMPUTED	456	10.2	544	8.4
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,300	100.0	801	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	36	2.8	34	4.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	38	2.9	39	4.9
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	212	16.3	30	3.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	786	60.5	566	70.7
NOT COMPUTED	228	17.5	132	16.5
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,935	100.0	1,325	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	808	41.8	80	6.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	425	22.0	56	4.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	408	21.1	185	14.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	175	9.0	910	68.7
NOT COMPUTED	119	6.1	94	7.1
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	893	100.0	1,439	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	663	74.2	117	8.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	108	12.1	190	13.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	48	5.4	607	42.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	6	0.7	455	31.6
NOT COMPUTED	68	7.6	70	4.9
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	364	100.0	2,934	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	301	82.7	1,537	52.4
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	16	4.4	540	18.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	6	1.6	526	17.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	83	2.8
NOT COMPUTED	41	11.3	248	8.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Sussex County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	22,809	37,221
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	21,615	36,425
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	1,000	659
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	194	137
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	21,994	36,853
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	96.4	99.0
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	20,908	36,088
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	96.7	99.1
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	936	648
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	93.6	98.3
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	150	117
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	77.3	85.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting t this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970 these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time: grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishme. data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; a the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH
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CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE
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UNION COUNTY

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
C N 388
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625-0388

UNION COUNTY

CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

SEPTEMBER 1987

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for counties from the 1970 and 1980 censuses can be seen from the tables in this publication, which is one of a set providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. The state report and the reports for Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, and Somerset include analyses covering seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data. The remaining eight county (Camden, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Sussex, Union, Warren) reports present only the 24 tables of 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office

of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in this program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

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Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Union County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
UNION COUNTY	543,116	504,094	-7.2	5,277	4,897	100.0	100.0
BERKELEY HEIGHTS TOWNSHIP	13,078	12,549	-4.0	2,012	1,931	2.4	2.5
CLARK TOWNSHIP	18,829	16,699	-11.3	4,157	3,686	3.5	3.3
CRANFORD TOWNSHIP	27,391	24,573	-10.3	5,590	5,015	5.0	4.9
ELIZABETH CITY	112,654	106,201	-5.7	9,637	9,085	20.7	21.1
FANWOOD BOROUGH	8,920	7,767	-12.9	6,915	6,021	1.6	1.5
GARWOOD BOROUGH	5,260	4,752	-9.7	7,514	6,789	1.0	0.9
HILLSIDE TOWNSHIP	21,636	21,440	-0.9	8,013	7,941	4.0	4.3
KENILWORTH BOROUGH	9,165	8,221	-10.3	4,583	4,111	1.7	1.6
LINDEN CITY	41,409	37,836	-8.6	3,782	3,455	7.6	7.5
MOUNTAINSIDE BOROUGH	7,520	7,118	-5.3	1,834	1,736	1.4	1.4
NEW PROVIDENCE BOROUGH	13,796	12,426	-9.9	3,942	3,550	2.5	2.5
PLAINFIELD CITY	46,862	45,555	-2.8	7,810	7,593	8.6	9.0
RAHWAY CITY	29,114	26,723	-8.2	7,279	6,681	5.4	5.3
ROSELLE BOROUGH	22,585	20,641	-8.6	8,365	7,645	4.2	4.1
ROSELLE PARK BOROUGH	14,277	13,377	-6.3	10,982	10,290	2.6	2.7
SCOTCH PLAINS TOWNSHIP	22,279	20,774	-6.8	2,422	2,258	4.1	4.1
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	15,740	13,955	-11.3	3,027	2,684	2.9	2.8
SUMMIT CITY	23,620	21,071	-10.8	3,937	3,512	4.3	4.2
UNION TOWNSHIP	53,077	50,184	-5.5	5,897	5,576	9.8	10.0
WESTFIELD TOWN	33,720	30,447	-9.7	5,188	4,684	6.2	6.0
WINFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,184	1,785	-18.3	12,847	10,500	0.4	0.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Union County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	543,116
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	60,879
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	49,013
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	11,866
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	554,982
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	504,094
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	-50,888

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Union County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	504,379	100.0	475,738	100.0
SAME HOUSE	310,607	61.6	316,786	66.6
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	159,020	31.5	148,592	31.2
SAME COUNTY	86,990	17.2	86,419	18.2
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	72,030	14.3	62,173	13.1
SAME STATE	41,475	8.2	38,970	8.2
DIFFERENT STATE:	30,555	6.1	23,203	4.9
NORTHEAST	15,436	3.1	13,514	2.8
NORTH CENTRAL	5,480	1.1	3,048	0.6
SOUTH	7,325	1.5	4,965	1.0
WEST	2,314	0.5	1,676	0.4
ABROAD	14,288	2.8	10,360	2.2
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	20,464	4.1	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Union County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	543,116	260,348	282,768	504,094	240,278	263,816
UNDER 5 YEARS	38,980	19,919	19,061	28,083	14,519	13,564
UNDER 1 YEAR	7,598	3,885	3,713	5,945	3,075	2,870
1 YEAR	7,396	3,778	3,618	5,497	2,866	2,631
2 YEARS	7,380	3,768	3,612	5,542	2,842	2,700
3 YEARS	8,093	4,110	3,983	5,508	2,861	2,647
4 YEARS	8,513	4,378	4,135	5,591	2,875	2,716
5 TO 17 YEARS	130,521	66,423	64,098	95,794	48,833	46,961
5 YEARS	8,828	4,504	4,324	5,484	2,791	2,693
6 YEARS	9,376	4,818	4,558	5,652	2,990	2,662
7 YEARS	9,459	4,816	4,643	5,827	2,935	2,892
8 YEARS	9,831	5,060	4,771	6,320	3,205	3,115
9 YEARS	9,898	5,019	4,879	7,206	3,716	3,490
10 YEARS	10,530	5,404	5,126	7,457	3,810	3,647
11 YEARS	10,317	5,233	5,084	7,249	3,733	3,516
12 YEARS	10,823	5,523	5,300	7,263	3,672	3,591
13 YEARS	10,409	5,295	5,114	7,816	3,961	3,855
14 YEARS	10,437	5,299	5,138	8,251	4,199	4,052
15 YEARS	10,393	5,221	5,172	8,774	4,456	4,318
16 YEARS	10,122	5,124	4,998	9,205	4,695	4,510
17 YEARS	10,098	5,107	4,991	9,290	4,670	4,620
18 TO 24 YEARS	50,866	23,495	27,371	57,286	28,257	29,029
18 YEARS	8,203	3,975	4,228	8,287	4,139	4,148
19 YEARS	6,948	3,240	3,708	7,972	3,866	4,106
20 YEARS	6,974	3,085	3,889	8,281	4,026	4,255
21 YEARS	6,955	3,029	3,926	7,969	3,912	4,057
22 YEARS	7,412	3,438	3,974	8,457	4,130	4,327
23 YEARS	8,021	3,778	4,243	8,238	4,181	4,057
24 YEARS	6,353	2,950	3,403	8,082	4,003	3,957
25 TO 54 YEARS	207,222	98,981	108,241	193,464	92,537	100,927
25 YEARS	6,375	3,070	3,305	7,828	3,871	3,957
26 YEARS	6,595	3,067	3,528	7,658	3,757	3,901
27 YEARS	7,201	3,447	3,754	7,470	3,629	3,841
28 YEARS	6,356	3,022	3,334	6,965	3,394	3,571
29 YEARS	5,825	2,864	2,961	7,376	3,610	3,766
30 YEARS	5,862	2,854	3,008	7,374	3,556	3,818
31 YEARS	5,745	2,799	2,946	7,090	3,431	3,659
32 YEARS	5,586	2,729	2,857	7,523	3,678	3,845
33 YEARS	5,367	2,570	2,797	7,763	3,713	4,050
34 YEARS	5,666	2,641	3,025	6,242	2,913	3,329
35 YEARS	5,689	2,733	2,956	6,232	2,913	3,319
36 YEARS	5,492	2,581	2,911	6,485	3,123	3,362
37 YEARS	5,990	2,865	3,125	6,828	3,245	3,583
38 YEARS	6,152	2,966	3,186	5,902	2,756	3,146
39 YEARS	6,646	3,127	3,519	5,881	2,791	3,090
40 YEARS	7,086	3,350	3,736	5,615	2,669	2,946
41 YEARS	7,050	3,312	3,738	5,615	2,701	2,914
42 YEARS	7,502	3,588	3,914	5,482	2,679	2,803
43 YEARS	7,476	3,603	3,873	5,224	2,508	2,716
44 YEARS	7,751	3,665	4,086	5,415	2,557	2,858
45 YEARS	8,126	3,900	4,226	5,390	2,536	2,854
46 YEARS	8,072	3,791	4,281	5,252	2,481	2,771
47 YEARS	8,092	3,731	4,361	5,672	2,682	2,990
48 YEARS	8,360	4,038	4,322	5,703	2,724	2,979
49 YEARS	8,258	3,984	4,274	6,338	3,055	3,283

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Union County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	8,526	4,132	4,394	6,376	2,947	3,429
51 YEARS	7,756	3,719	4,037	6,453	3,051	3,402
52 YEARS	7,755	3,668	4,087	6,779	3,217	3,562
53 YEARS	7,526	3,619	3,907	6,669	3,148	3,521
54 YEARS	7,339	3,546	3,793	6,864	3,202	3,662
55 TO 59 YEARS	33,869	16,269	17,600	35,158	16,494	18,664
55 YEARS	7,324	3,579	3,745	7,085	3,299	3,786
56 YEARS	6,844	3,286	3,558	7,010	3,234	3,776
57 YEARS	6,844	3,183	3,661	7,087	3,250	3,837
58 YEARS	6,438	3,146	3,292	7,075	3,410	3,665
59 YEARS	6,419	3,075	3,344	6,901	3,301	3,600
60 TO 64 YEARS	27,025	13,141	13,884	29,642	13,975	15,667
60 YEARS	6,165	3,035	3,130	6,538	3,154	3,384
61 YEARS	5,736	2,786	2,950	6,114	2,930	3,184
62 YEARS	5,465	2,612	2,853	6,057	2,785	3,272
63 YEARS	4,885	2,392	2,493	5,553	2,601	2,952
64 YEARS	4,774	2,316	2,458	5,380	2,505	2,875
65 YEARS & OVER	54,633	22,120	32,513	64,667	25,663	39,004
65 YEARS	4,520	2,089	2,431	5,232	2,417	2,815
66 YEARS	4,121	1,859	2,262	4,719	2,173	2,546
67 YEARS	3,927	1,732	2,195	4,626	1,954	2,672
68 YEARS	3,420	1,508	1,912	4,349	1,916	2,433
69 YEARS	3,679	1,571	2,108	4,250	1,809	2,441
70 YEARS	3,440	1,414	2,026	3,835	1,637	2,198
71 YEARS	3,088	1,263	1,825	3,589	1,488	2,101
72 YEARS	2,934	1,195	1,739	3,354	1,388	1,966
73 YEARS	2,793	1,129	1,664	3,130	1,267	1,863
74 YEARS	2,710	1,044	1,666	2,914	1,162	1,752
75 YEARS	2,480	942	1,538	2,771	1,084	1,687
76 YEARS	2,187	863	1,324	2,463	939	1,524
77 YEARS	2,095	811	1,284	2,329	891	1,438
78 YEARS	1,813	680	1,133	2,003	716	1,287
79 YEARS	1,704	622	1,082	2,174	769	1,405
80 YEARS	1,617	554	1,063	1,866	646	1,220
81 YEARS	1,392	531	861	1,612	514	1,098
82 YEARS	1,138	417	721	1,456	470	986
83 YEARS	951	347	604	1,375	447	928
84 YEARS	888	301	587	1,199	359	840
85 YEARS	760	241	519	1,052	325	727
86 YEARS	563	188	375	887	257	630
87 YEARS	444	147	297	720	227	493
88 YEARS	337	104	233	557	179	378
89 YEARS	304	96	208	521	159	362
90 YEARS	271	89	182	443	124	319
91 YEARS	186	52	134	310	84	226
92 YEARS	140	39	101	250	66	184
93 YEARS	115	22	93	182	51	131
94 YEARS	70	19	51	127	39	88
95 YEARS	84	34	50	113	29	84
96 YEARS	43	14	29	74	19	55
97 YEARS	39	8	31	39	13	26
98 YEARS	28	8	20	34	5	29
99 YEARS	22	6	16	44	13	31
100 YEARS & OVER	330	181	149	68	27	41

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Union County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	543,116
1980 POPULATION	504,094
% CHANGE 1970-1980	-7.2
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	482,393
1980 POPULATION	422,887
% CHANGE 1970-1980	-12.3
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	60,723
1980 POPULATION	81,207
% CHANGE 1970-1980	33.7

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	543,116	100.0	ALL RACES	504,094	100.0
WHITE	479,533	88.3	WHITE	405,560	80.5
BLACK	60,723	11.2	BLACK	81,207	16.1
AMERICAN INDIAN	265	0.0	AMERICAN INDIAN	449	0.1
			ESKIMO	9	0.0
			ALEUT	8	0.0
JAPANESE	255	0.0	JAPANESE	431	0.1
CHINESE	717	0.1	CHINESE	1,564	0.3
FILIPINO	544	0.1	FILIPINO	1,435	0.3
KOREAN	95	0.0	KOREAN	799	0.2
			ASIAN INDIAN	1,788	0.4
			VIETNAMESE	185	0.0
HAWAIIAN	28	0.0	HAWAIIAN	30	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	3	0.0
			SAMOAN	3	0.0
OTHER	956	0.2	OTHER	10,623	2.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980 Union County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
UNION COUNTY	543,116	60,723	11.2	504,094	81,207	16.1
BERKELEY HEIGHTS TOWNSHIP	13,078	59	0.5	12,549	118	0.9
CLARK TOWNSHIP	18,829	1	0.0	16,699	0	0.0
CRANFORD TOWNSHIP	27,391	795	2.9	24,573	746	3.0
ELIZABETH CITY	112,654	17,480	15.5	106,201	19,289	18.2
FANWOOD BOROUGH	8,920	188	2.1	7,767	401	5.2
GARWOOD BOROUGH	5,260	5	0.1	4,752	0	0.0
HILLSIDE TOWNSHIP	21,636	419	1.9	21,440	6,381	29.8
KENILWORTH BOROUGH	9,165	282	3.1	8,221	208	2.5
LINDEN CITY	41,409	5,320	12.8	37,836	6,247	16.5
MOUNTAINSIDE BOROUGH	7,520	13	0.2	7,118	54	0.8
NEW PROVIDENCE BOROUGH	13,796	17	0.1	12,426	31	0.2
PLAINFIELD CITY	46,862	18,749	40.0	45,555	27,420	60.2
RAHWAY CITY	29,114	3,905	13.4	26,723	4,879	18.3
ROSELLE BOROUGH	22,585	4,359	19.3	20,641	5,743	27.8
ROSELLE PARK BOROUGH	14,277	19	0.1	13,377	32	0.2
SCOTCH PLAINS TOWNSHIP	22,279	1,753	7.9	20,774	2,285	11.0
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	15,740	441	2.8	13,955	395	2.8
SUMMIT CITY	23,620	1,397	5.9	21,071	1,213	5.8
UNION TOWNSHIP	53,077	3,893	7.3	50,184	4,297	8.6
WESTFIELD TOWN	33,720	1,628	4.8	30,447	1,468	4.8
WINFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,184	0	0.0	1,785	0	0.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Union County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	504,094	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	1,311	0.3
ENGLISH	16,517	3.3
FRENCH	1,744	0.3
GERMAN	27,540	5.5
GREEK	2,948	0.6
HUNGARIAN	4,472	0.9
IRISH	27,235	5.4
ITALIAN	54,175	10.7
NORWEGIAN	878	0.2
POLISH	28,651	5.7
PORTUGUESE	7,253	1.4
RUSSIAN	9,498	1.9
SCOTTISH	2,809	0.6
SWEDISH	1,313	0.3
UKRAINIAN	5,207	1.0
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	127,627	25.3
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	133,434	26.5
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	22,511	4.5
NOT REPORTED	28,971	5.7
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	36,775	7.3
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	9,513	1.9
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	55,038	10.9
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	53,779	10.7
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	24,173	4.8
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	21,414	4.2

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Union County

ALL PERSONS	504,094	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	463,547	92.0
SPANISH ORIGIN	40,547	8.0
MEXICAN	769	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	10,827	2.1
CUBAN	13,741	2.7
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	15,210	3.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Union County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
UNION COUNTY	171,580	177,973	144,028	136,375	4,341	4,820	3.14	2.81
BERKELEY HEIGHTS TOWNSHIP	3,335	3,698	3,180	3,385	398	331	3.80	3.30
CLARK TOWNSHIP	5,248	5,564	4,938	4,817	47	21	3.58	3.00
CRANFORD TOWNSHIP	7,874	8,232	7,046	6,781	325	263	3.44	2.95
ELIZABETH CITY	38,575	38,878	29,272	26,851	1,680	1,809	2.88	2.69
FANWOOD BOROUGH	2,447	2,497	2,302	2,256	0	0	3.65	3.11
GARWOOD BOROUGH	1,655	1,736	1,426	1,343	0	0	3.18	2.74
HILLSIDE TOWNSHIP	7,052	7,184	6,173	5,853	12	0	3.07	2.98
KENILWORTH BOROUGH	2,656	2,751	2,426	2,330	27	0	3.44	2.99
LINDEN CITY	13,361	14,232	11,443	10,770	62	19	3.09	2.66
MOUNTAINSIDE BOROUGH	2,172	2,362	2,032	2,124	18	92	3.45	2.97
NEW PROVIDENCE BOROUGH	3,781	4,135	3,432	3,393	87	94	3.63	2.98
PLAINFIELD CITY	14,933	15,269	11,584	10,965	642	520	3.10	2.95
RAHWAY CITY	9,357	9,793	7,745	7,333	38	47	3.11	2.72
ROSELLE BOROUGH	7,220	7,545	6,014	5,413	82	45	3.12	2.73
ROSELLE PARK BOROUGH	4,806	5,038	4,057	3,671	6	0	2.97	2.66
SCOTCH PLAINS TOWNSHIP	6,182	6,682	5,726	5,818	129	97	3.58	3.09
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	5,326	5,538	4,526	4,188	40	19	2.95	2.52
SUMMIT CITY	7,721	7,738	6,197	5,759	335	218	3.02	2.69
UNION TOWNSHIP	17,323	18,132	15,245	14,403	364	1,073	3.04	2.71
WESTFIELD TOWN	9,840	10,271	8,663	8,408	46	172	3.42	2.95
WINFIELD TOWNSHIP	716	698	601	514	3	0	3.05	2.56

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Union County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	194,757	100.0	190,747	100.0
SINGLE	52,575	27.0	58,945	30.9
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	130,151	66.8	115,332	60.5
SEPARATED	2,981	1.5	4,333	2.3
WIDOWED	6,130	3.1	5,701	3.0
DIVORCED	2,920	1.5	6,436	3.4
FEMALE:	219,908	100.0	216,739	100.0
SINGLE	50,790	23.1	54,368	25.1
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	130,141	59.2	114,911	53.0
SEPARATED	5,204	2.4	6,658	3.1
WIDOWED	28,399	12.9	29,823	13.8
DIVORCED	5,374	2.4	10,979	5.1

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	543,116	100.0	504,094	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	144,028	26.5	136,375	27.1
SPOUSE	125,505	23.1	110,760	22.0
OTHER RELATIVES	235,286	43.3	199,789	39.6
NONRELATIVES	6,404	1.2	4,755	0.9
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	9,018	1.7	15,508	3.1
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	18,534	3.4	26,090	5.2
NONRELATIVES			5,997	1.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,599	0.3	2,352	0.5
OTHER	2,742	0.5	2,468	0.5

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Union County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	169,501	100.0	123,877	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	189	0.1	177	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	147,617	87.1	93,950	75.8
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	14,539	8.6	21,104	17.0
OTHER RELATIVES	6,106	3.6	7,425	6.0
NONRELATIVES	759	0.4	988	0.8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	80	0.0	158	0.1
OTHER	211	0.1	75	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	54,633	100.0	64,667	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	19,363	35.4	23,242	35.9
SPOUSE	10,233	18.7	13,056	20.2
OTHER RELATIVES	10,792	19.8	9,202	14.2
NONRELATIVES	1,036	1.9	399	0.6
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,503	4.6	3,212	5.0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	9,155	16.8	13,274	20.5
NONRELATIVES			501	0.8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,090	2.0	1,555	2.4
OTHER	461	0.8	226	0.3

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Union County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	151,792	130,603	-14.0
NURSERY SCHOOL	3,602	6,265	73.9
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	89,621	62,230	-30.6
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	40,542	35,555	-12.3
COLLEGE	18,027	26,553	47.3
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	323,049	323,219	0.1
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	81,826	55,619	-32.0
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	56,963	45,758	-19.7
4 YEARS	108,449	119,168	9.9
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	30,466	40,793	33.9
4 OR MORE YEARS	45,345	61,881	36.5
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	57.0	68.6	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex 1970 and 1980 Union County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	184,026	186,018
ARMED FORCES	277	131
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	149,268	145,311
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	81.1	78.1
EMPLOYED	145,583	137.566
UNEMPLOYED	3,685	7,745
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.5	5.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	34,481	40,576
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	209,805	212,734
ARMED FORCES	10	25
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	93,039	111,603
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	44.3	52.5
EMPLOYED	89,177	104,507
UNEMPLOYED	3,862	7,096
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.2	6.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	116,756	101,106
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	17,099	25,399
ARMED FORCES	33	36
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	13,282	19,440
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	77.7	76.5
EMPLOYED	12,736	17,416
UNEMPLOYED	546	2,024
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.1	10.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	3,784	5,923
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	20,573	31,163
ARMED FORCES	0	25
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	11,634	19,316
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	56.5	62.0
EMPLOYED	10,933	17,578
UNEMPLOYED	701	1,738
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.0	9.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	8,939	11,822

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over 1970 and 1980 Union County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	242,073	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	60,589	25.0
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	29,679	12.3
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	30,910	12.8
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	80,256	33.2
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	7,337	3.0
SALES	22,210	9.2
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	50,709	20.9
SERVICE:	24,721	10.2
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	1,052	0.4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	5,069	2.1
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	18,600	7.7
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,110	0.5
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	27,749	11.5
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	47,648	19.7
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	27,582	11.4
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	9,671	4.0
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	10,395	4.3

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	234,760	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	38,643	16.5
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	21,179	9.0
SALES WORKERS	19,473	8.3
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	50,062	21.3
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	31,193	13.3
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	35,130	15.0
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	7,821	3.3
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	8,142	3.5
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	129	0.1
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	208	0.1
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	20,400	8.7
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	2,380	1.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Union County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	229,246	235,343
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	206,704	209,790
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	22,542	25,553
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	9.8	10.9
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	221,733	229,117
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	131,345	129,012
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	63.5	61.5
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	59.2	56.3
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	75,359	80,778
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	90,388	100,105
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	1.20	1.24

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	206,704	100.0	209,790	100.0	221,733	100.0	229,117	100.0
UNION	131,345	63.5	129,012	61.5	131,345	59.2	129,012	56.3
BERGEN	1,646	0.8	2,378	1.1	2,728	1.2	3,220	1.4
ESSEX	32,137	15.5	28,209	13.4	26,760	12.1	26,470	11.6
HUDSON	6,207	3.0	4,402	2.1	4,240	1.9	4,911	2.1
HUNTERDON	101	0.0	236	0.1	763	0.3	1,579	0.7
MERCER	310	0.1	566	0.3	318	0.1	597	0.3
MIDDLESEX	10,914	5.3	17,074	8.1	25,348	11.4	26,251	11.5
MONMOUTH	567	0.3	753	0.4	4,123	1.9	6,412	2.8
MORRIS	3,190	1.5	5,296	2.5	6,800	3.1	8,261	3.6
OCEAN	-	-	109	0.0	1,549	0.7	2,930	1.3
PASSAIC	1,080	0.5	1,183	0.6	1,401	0.6	1,611	0.7
SOMERSET	3,557	1.7	6,337	3.0	9,848	4.4	9,709	4.2
SUSSEX	-	-	10	0.0	147	0.1	519	0.2
CUMBERLAND	-	-	196	0.0	-	-	3	0.0
WARREN	-	-	25	0.0	139	0.1	371	0.2
NEW YORK CITY NY	13,855	6.7	12,455	6.0	3,536	1.6	4,347	1.9
ROCKLAND NY	-	-	36	0.0	110	0.0	271	0.1
NASSAU NY	124	0.1	127	0.1	178	0.1	271	0.1
WESTCHESTER NY	176	0.1	143	0.0	-	-	224	0.1
OTHER AREAS	1,495	0.7	1,243	0.6	2,400	1.1	2,148	1.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Union County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	136,570	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	2,695	2.0
$2,500 TO $4,999	3,559	2.6
$5,000 TO $7,499	5,066	3.7
$7,500 TO $9,999	6,055	4.4
$10,000 TO $12,499	7,117	5.2
$12,500 TO $14,999	6,989	5.1
$15,000 TO $17,499	8,623	6.3
$17,500 TO $19,999	8,701	6.4
$20,000 TO $22,499	9,818	7.2
$22,500 TO $24,999	8,650	6.3
$25,000 TO $27,499	9,502	7.0
$27,500 TO $29,999	7,689	5.6
$30,000 TO $34,999	14,258	10.4
$35,000 TO $39,999	10,831	7.9
$40,000 TO $49,999	12,647	9.3
$50,000 TO $74,999	10,306	7.5
$75,000 OR MORE	4,064	3.0
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	25,266	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	144,834	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	1,851	1.3
$1,000 TO $1,999	1,953	1.3
$2,000 TO $2,999	2,858	2.0
$3,000 TO $3,999	3,484	2.4
$4,000 TO $4,999	3,956	2.7
$5,000 TO $5,999	4,769	3.3
$6,000 TO $6,999	5,666	3.9
$7,000 TO $7,999	6,945	4.8
$8,000 TO $8,999	8,405	5.8
$9,000 TO $9,999	8,773	6.1
$10,000 TO $11,999	18,796	13.0
$12,000 TO $14,999	25,109	17.3
$15,000 TO $24,999	38,768	26.8
$25,000 TO $49,999	11,439	7.9
$50,000 AND OVER	2,062	1.4
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	12,593	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	24,304	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Union County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969	1979	%	1969	1979	%	% OF FAMILIES	
	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	1969	1979
UNION COUNTY	8,102	9,031	11.5	24,304	25,266	4.0	4.5	5.8
BERKELEY HEIGHTS TOWNSHIP	9,260	12,196	31.7	35,641	39,372	10.5	2.9	1.7
CLARK TOWNSHIP	7,873	9,682	23.0	28,150	29,367	4.3	1.8	2.3
CRANFORD TOWNSHIP	8,208	10,098	23.0	27,231	30,159	10.8	2.1	1.2
ELIZABETH CITY	6,704	6,712	0.1	19,843	18,601	-6.3	8.3	13.2
FANWOOD BOROUGH	8,747	10,018	14.5	30,630	30,575	-0.2	1.8	1.7
GARWOOD BOROUGH	6,591	8,300	25.9	21,950	23,154	5.5	3.6	3.8
HILLSIDE TOWNSHIP	7,818	7,794	-0.3	22,798	24,423	7.1	5.0	7.0
KENILWORTH BOROUGH	7,055	7,894	11.9	24,458	25,087	2.6	1.7	3.3
LINDEN CITY	6,985	8,280	18.5	21,939	22,280	1.6	4.2	5.3
MOUNTAINSIDE BOROUGH	11,623	14,039	20.8	37,203	36,990	-0.6	1.7	1.3
NEW PROVIDENCE BOROUGH	9,081	11,791	29.8	32,700	35,854	9.6	0.9	0.9
PLAINFIELD CITY	7,108	7,143	0.5	21,135	21,655	2.5	7.5	10.9
RAHWAY CITY	7,136	8,295	16.2	22,567	24,614	9.1	3.9	4.3
ROSELLE BOROUGH	6,992	7,744	10.8	22,063	23,578	6.9	4.2	5.9
ROSELLE PARK BOROUGH	7,748	8,445	9.0	22,574	24,167	7.1	2.2	3.7
SCOTCH PLAINS TOWNSHIP	9,122	11,180	22.6	29,812	32,860	10.2	2.8	2.8
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	10,505	11,571	10.2	30,192	29,384	-2.7	1.4	1.5
SUMMIT CITY	13,172	15,125	14.8	34,044	35,020	2.9	2.8	2.4
UNION TOWNSHIP	8,097	8,739	7.9	24,347	25,386	4.3	3.3	2.9
WESTFIELD TOWN	10,943	12,622	15.3	33,798	33,831	0.1	2.6	2.1
WINFIELD TOWNSHIP	6,605	7,219	9.3	20,798	20,357	-2.1	4.7	4.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Union County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	3.728	24,180	27,204	28,378	16,152	13,819	23,109	136,570
LESS THAN $2.500	369	761	573	297	173	189	333	2,695
$2.500 TO $4,999	416	1,037	637	306	177	204	782	3,559
$5,000 TO $7,499	291	794	758	404	248	410	2,161	5,066
$7.500 TO $9.999	235	962	957	583	342	524	2,452	6,055
$10.000 TO $12,49	288	1,346	1,057	801	492	664	2,469	7,117
$12.500 TO $14.99	333	1,287	1,129	969	464	722	2,085	6,989
$15.000 TO $17,49	300	1,835	1,571	1,324	709	930	1,954	8,623
$17,500 TO $19,99	308	1,808	1,721	1.372	815	924	1,753	8,701
$20.000 TO $22.49	300	2,340	2,001	1,641	1,146	1,038	1,352	9,818
$22.500 TO $24.99	233	1,722	2,054	1,571	862	1,034	1,174	8,650
$25.000 TO $27.49	176	2.292	2,027	2.020	1,143	830	1,014	9.502
$27,500 TO $29,99	120	1,479	1,742	1,696	1,016	722	914	7,689
$30.000 TO $34.99	185	2,567	3,221	3,439	1,965	1,550	1,331	14,258
$35.000 TO $39,99	78	1,696	2,501	2.770	1,804	1,064	918	10,831
$40,000 TO $49,99	96	1,296	2,622	4,104	2,072	1,381	1,076	12,647
$50.000 TO $74.99	0	767	1,823	3.648	1,995	1,183	890	10.306
$75,000 OR MORE	0	191	810	1,433	729	450	451	4,064
MEDIAN	$14,489	$22,415	$26,411	$31.752	$31,244	$25,815	$16.628	$25.266

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Union County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	32,702	6.1
1979	37,628	7.5

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	8,379	15.6
1979	5,284	8.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Union County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
UNION COUNTY	174,330	182,835	4.9	174,322	182,788	1.6	2.6
BERKELEY HEIGHTS TOWNSHIP	3,372	3,748	11.2	3,372	3,746	1.1	1.3
CLARK TOWNSHIP	5,302	5,608	5.8	5,302	5,608	1.0	0.8
CRANFORD TOWNSHIP	7,923	8,340	5.3	7,922	8,338	0.6	1.3
ELIZABETH CITY	39,413	40,613	3.0	39,411	40,603	2.1	4.2
FANWOOD BOROUGH	2,467	2,519	2.1	2,467	2,519	0.8	0.9
GARWOOD BOROUGH	1,683	1,759	4.5	1,683	1,759	1.7	1.3
HILLSIDE TOWNSHIP	7,168	7,347	2.5	7,167	7,343	1.6	2.2
KENILWORTH BOROUGH	2,672	2,771	3.7	2,671	2,769	0.6	0.7
LINDEN CITY	13,599	14,603	7.4	13,599	14,595	1.8	2.5
MOUNTAINSIDE BOROUGH	2,191	2,395	9.3	2,191	2,395	0.9	1.4
NEW PROVIDENCE BOROUGH	3,807	4,213	10.7	3,807	4,213	0.7	1.9
PLAINFIELD CITY	15,414	16,154	4.8	15,413	16,152	3.1	5.5
RAHWAY CITY	9,498	10,062	5.9	9,498	10,059	1.5	2.6
ROSELLE BOROUGH	7,352	7,724	5.1	7,352	7,724	1.8	2.3
ROSELLE PARK BOROUGH	4,912	5,164	5.1	4,912	5,164	2.2	2.4
SCOTCH PLAINS TOWNSHIP	6,231	6,763	8.5	6,231	6,763	0.8	1.2
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	5,352	5,627	5.1	5,352	5,622	0.5	1.5
SUMMIT CITY	7,841	7,906	0.8	7,841	7,903	1.5	2.1
UNION TOWNSHIP	17,455	18,356	5.2	17,455	18,353	0.8	1.2
WESTFIELD TOWN	9,961	10,465	5.1	9,959	10,462	1.2	1.8
WINFIELD TOWNSHIP	717	698	-2.6	717	698	0.1	0.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Union County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
UNION COUNTY	108,595	110,648	62.3	60.5	28,126	66,900	137.9
BERKELEY HEIGHTS TOWNSHIP	3,096	3,397	91.8	90.7	41,454	108,500	161.7
CLARK TOWNSHIP	4,233	4,425	79.8	78.9	31,021	75,000	141.8
CRANFORD TOWNSHIP	6,500	6,689	82.0	80.2	29,087	71,500	145.8
ELIZABETH CITY	12,618	12,471	32.0	30.7	20,784	44,700	115.1
FANWOOD BOROUGH	2,299	2,328	93.2	92.4	30,169	72,300	139.6
GARWOOD BOROUGH	1,096	1,117	65.1	63.5	23,810	61,100	156.6
HILLSIDE TOWNSHIP	5,130	5,245	71.6	71.4	22,826	46,200	102.4
KENILWORTH BOROUGH	2,213	2,241	82.9	80.9	24,895	62,800	152.3
LINDEN CITY	8,629	8,674	63.5	59.4	24,458	57,300	134.3
MOUNTAINSIDE BOROUGH	2,078	2,271	94.8	94.8	43,718	112,700	157.8
NEW PROVIDENCE BOROUGH	3,077	3,170	80.8	75.2	38,604	98,600	155.4
PLAINFIELD CITY	7,708	7,852	50.0	48.6	22,630	46,900	107.2
RAHWAY CITY	6,324	6,352	66.6	63.1	22,843	54,000	136.4
ROSELLE BOROUGH	4,476	4,492	60.9	58.2	22,733	49,000	115.5
ROSELLE PARK BOROUGH	2,918	2,914	59.4	56.4	23,440	58,500	149.6
SCOTCH PLAINS TOWNSHIP	5,478	5,873	87.9	86.8	32,284	77,800	141.0
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	3,642	3,735	68.0	66.4	32,261	80,500	149.5
SUMMIT CITY	5,012	5,086	63.9	64.4	44,586	114,500	156.8
UNION TOWNSHIP	13,592	14,081	77.9	76.7	28,445	65,700	131.0
WESTFIELD TOWN	8,011	8,145	80.4	77.9	36,348	92,600	154.8
WINFIELD TOWNSHIP	465	90	64.9	12.9	.	9,900	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Union County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
UNION COUNTY	62,985	67,325	36.1	36.8	122	240	97.0
BERKELEY HEIGHTS TOWNSHIP	239	301	7.1	8.0	151	414	174.5
CLARK TOWNSHIP	1,015	1,139	19.1	20.3	157	288	83.7
CRANFORD TOWNSHIP	1,374	1,543	17.3	18.5	133	288	116.4
ELIZABETH CITY	25,957	26,407	65.9	65.0	110	217	96.5
FANWOOD BOROUGH	148	169	6.0	6.7	147	329	123.9
GARWOOD BOROUGH	559	619	33.2	35.2	107	247	131.8
HILLSIDE TOWNSHIP	1,922	1,939	26.8	26.4	120	239	98.6
KENILWORTH BOROUGH	443	510	16.6	18.4	126	284	125.3
LINDEN CITY	4,732	5,558	34.8	38.1	116	228	97.1
MOUNTAINSIDE BOROUGH	94	91	4.3	3.8	129	371	187.6
NEW PROVIDENCE BOROUGH	704	965	18.5	22.9	143	290	102.3
PLAINFIELD CITY	7,225	7,417	46.9	45.9	123	246	100.1
RAHWAY CITY	3,033	3,441	31.9	34.2	116	246	112.4
ROSELLE BOROUGH	2,744	3,053	37.3	39.5	124	225	81.6
ROSELLE PARK BOROUGH	1,888	2,124	38.4	41.1	145	283	94.9
SCOTCH PLAINS TOWNSHIP	704	809	11.3	12.0	139	308	121.5
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,684	1,803	31.5	32.1	187	287	53.4
SUMMIT CITY	2,709	2,652	34.5	33.6	147	341	131.7
UNION TOWNSHIP	3,731	4,051	21.4	22.1	133	261	96.7
WESTFIELD TOWN	1,829	2,126	18.4	20.3	142	315	121.4
WINFIELD TOWNSHIP	251	608	35.0	87.1	74	130	75.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Union County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	174,328	182,782	4.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	97,315	98,847	1.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,280	3,181	39.5
2 UNITS	30,893	31,271	1.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	14,294	14,891	4.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	29,379	34,348	16.9
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	167	244	46.1
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	171,580	177,973	3.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	96,568	97,471	0.9
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,231	3,100	39.0
2 UNITS	30,264	29,880	-1.3
3 AND 4 UNITS	13,867	14,245	2.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	28,483	33,033	16.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	167	244	46.1
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	108,616	110,695	1.9
1, DETACHED UNIT	91,905	93,138	1.3
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,404	1,909	36.0
2 UNITS	12,382	12,075	-2.5
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,895	1,897	0.1
5 OR MORE UNITS	887	1,558	75.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	143	118	-17.5
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	62,964	67,278	6.9
1, DETACHED UNIT	4,663	4,333	-7.1
1, ATTACHED UNIT	827	1,191	44.0
2 UNITS	17,882	17,805	-0.4
3 AND 4 UNITS	11,972	12,348	3.1
5 OR MORE UNITS	27,596	31,475	14.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	24	126	425.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Union County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	62,840	100.0	66,955	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	30,097	47.9	25,042	37.4
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	8,439	13.4	9,579	14.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	8,642	13.8	10,798	16.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	12,766	20.3	18,536	27.7
NOT COMPUTED	2,896	4.6	3,000	4.5
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	16,591	100.0	11,460	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	405	2.4	301	2.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	765	4.6	690	6.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	2,389	14.4	667	5.8
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	11,210	67.6	8,427	73.5
NOT COMPUTED	1,822	11.0	1,375	12.0
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	21,544	100.0	11,732	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	7,841	36.4	520	4.4
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	6,072	28.2	633	5.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	5,636	26.2	2,503	21.3
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,454	6.7	7,712	65.7
NOT COMPUTED	541	2.5	364	3.1
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	15,137	100.0	12,307	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	12,955	85.6	1,665	13.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,314	8.7	3,036	24.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	498	3.3	5,378	43.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	97	0.6	1,947	15.8
NOT COMPUTED	273	1.8	281	2.3
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	9,568	100.0	31,456	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	8,896	93.0	22,556	71.7
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	288	3.0	5,220	16.6
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	119	1.2	2,250	7.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	5	0.1	450	1.4
NOT COMPUTED	260	2.7	980	3.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Union County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	171,580	177,973
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	163,174	171,842
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	7,071	4,610
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	1,335	1,521
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	169,155	175,281
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.6	98.5
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	160,961	169,462
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.6	98.6
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	6,964	4,415
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.5	95.8
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	1,230	1,404
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	92.1	92.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entrie as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability with 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or relgons.

The corresponding question on schooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the refreference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty, or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability with 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

S1/05-11.22-F

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE
DATA
CENTER

WARREN COUNTY

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
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WARREN COUNTY

CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

SEPTEMBER 1987

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for counties from the 1970 and 1980 censuses can be seen from the tables in this publication, which is one of a set providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. The state report and the reports for Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, and Somerset include analyses covering seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data. The remaining eight county (Camden, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Sussex, Union, Warren) reports present only the 24 tables of 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office

of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in this program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

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APPENDIX, Technical Notes for Census Tables A-1

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Warren County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1970	1980	% CHANGE	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1970	1980	% OF COUNTY POP 1970	1980
WARREN COUNTY	73,960	84,429	14.2	205	234	100.0	100.0
ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP	1,138	2,560	125.0	56	126	1.5	3.0
ALPHA BOROUGH	2,829	2,644	-6.5	1,664	1,555	3.8	3.1
BELVIDERE TOWN	2,722	2,475	-9.1	2,094	1,904	3.7	2.9
BLAIRSTOWN TOWNSHIP	2,189	4,360	99.2	71	141	3.0	5.2
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	1,973	2,341	18.7	82	97	2.7	2.8
FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP	1,118	1,435	28.4	47	61	1.5	1.7
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	1,482	1,738	17.3	142	167	2.0	2.1
HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	9,472	8,850	-6.6	2,631	2,458	12.8	10.5
HARDWICK TOWNSHIP	548	947	72.8	31	53	0.7	1.1
HARMONY TOWNSHIP	2,195	2,592	18.1	92	108	3.0	3.1
HOPE TOWNSHIP	1,140	1,468	28.8	60	78	1.5	1.7
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP	2,057	2,829	37.5	102	141	2.8	3.4
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP	1,738	2,074	19.3	67	80	2.3	2.5
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	1,229	1,730	40.8	100	141	1.7	2.0
LOPATCONG TOWNSHIP	3,144	4,998	59.0	454	721	4.3	5.9
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	3,546	5,780	63.0	120	195	4.8	6.8
OXFORD TOWNSHIP	1,742	1,659	-4.8	306	291	2.4	2.0
PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP	71	26	-63.4	4	1	0.1	0.0
PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	17,849	16,647	-6.7	6,155	5,740	24.1	19.7
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP	3,924	3,856	-1.7	279	274	5.3	4.6
WASHINGTON BOROUGH	5,943	6,429	8.2	3,128	3,384	8.0	7.6
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	3,585	4,243	18.4	198	234	4.8	5.0
WHITE TOWNSHIP	2,326	2,748	18.1	85	100	3.1	3.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Warren County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	73,960
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	10,727
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	7,905
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	2,822
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	76,782
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	84,429
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	7,647

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Warren County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	67,745	100.0	78,887	100.0
SAME HOUSE	41,205	60.8	46,714	59.2
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	23,528	34.7	31,826	40.3
SAME COUNTY	12,720	18.8	14,450	18.3
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	10,808	16.0	17,376	22.0
SAME STATE	6,109	9.0	11,411	14.5
DIFFERENT STATE:	4,699	6.9	5,965	7.6
NORTHEAST	3,537	5.2	4,242	5.4
NORTH CENTRAL	347	0.5	442	0.6
SOUTH	587	0.9	1,021	1.3
WEST	228	0.3	260	0.3
ABROAD	579	0.9	347	0.4
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	2,433	3.6	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	73,879	35,411	38,468	84,429	40,561	43,868
UNDER 5 YEARS	6,140	3,121	3,019	5,611	2,895	2,716
UNDER 1 YEAR	1,158	597	561	1,153	623	530
1 YEAR	1,166	598	568	1,179	584	595
2 YEARS	1,160	601	559	1,094	584	510
3 YEARS	1,287	646	641	1,151	609	542
4 YEARS	1,369	679	690	1,034	495	539
5 TO 17 YEARS	18,517	9,449	9,068	18,145	9,267	8,878
5 YEARS	1,419	719	700	1,144	576	568
6 YEARS	1,482	754	728	1,146	581	565
7 YEARS	1,430	748	682	1,214	597	617
8 YEARS	1,425	741	684	1,282	646	636
9 YEARS	1,401	738	663	1,483	780	703
10 YEARS	1,472	768	704	1,454	757	697
11 YEARS	1,493	756	737	1,395	702	693
12 YEARS	1,472	736	736	1,379	693	686
13 YEARS	1,497	778	719	1,480	757	723
14 YEARS	1,417	722	695	1,496	748	748
15 YEARS	1,363	679	684	1,527	797	730
16 YEARS	1,335	658	677	1,617	838	779
17 YEARS	1,311	652	659	1,528	795	733
18 TO 24 YEARS	7,273	3,025	4,248	9,349	4,331	5,018
18 YEARS	1,303	507	796	1,429	686	743
19 YEARS	1,140	421	719	1,384	591	793
20 YEARS	973	370	603	1,315	564	751
21 YEARS	877	378	499	1,272	603	669
22 YEARS	1,034	464	570	1,298	610	688
23 YEARS	1,101	500	601	1,365	665	700
24 YEARS	845	385	460	1,286	612	664
25 TO 54 YEARS	26,136	12,790	13,346	32,432	15,971	16,461
25 YEARS	841	406	435	1,278	614	664
26 YEARS	952	467	485	1,272	614	658
27 YEARS	1,036	521	515	1,358	667	691
28 YEARS	916	444	472	1,333	637	696
29 YEARS	853	444	409	1,324	655	669
30 YEARS	743	372	371	1,278	638	640
31 YEARS	826	415	411	1,355	655	700
32 YEARS	751	368	383	1,465	724	741
33 YEARS	690	334	356	1,559	763	796
34 YEARS	789	383	406	1,099	527	572
35 YEARS	784	406	378	1,125	583	542
36 YEARS	765	367	398	1,178	571	607
37 YEARS	850	404	446	1,346	667	679
38 YEARS	814	393	421	1,121	560	561
39 YEARS	817	390	427	1,057	536	521
40 YEARS	874	424	450	893	451	442
41 YEARS	835	424	411	904	460	444
42 YEARS	925	461	464	865	441	424
43 YEARS	940	439	501	767	383	384
44 YEARS	968	508	460	871	439	432
45 YEARS	1,005	488	517	838	416	422
46 YEARS	941	445	496	859	418	441
47 YEARS	853	417	436	855	408	447
48 YEARS	957	445	512	826	390	436
49 YEARS	918	445	473	912	435	477

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	905	457	448	929	440	489
51 YEARS	910	426	484	895	449	446
52 YEARS	890	434	456	947	481	466
53 YEARS	878	429	449	953	449	504
54 YEARS	910	434	476	970	500	470
55 TO 59 YEARS	4,067	1,955	2,112	4,575	2,151	2,424
55 YEARS	906	441	465	994	472	522
56 YEARS	810	379	431	953	438	515
57 YEARS	750	367	383	824	383	441
58 YEARS	841	418	423	907	426	481
59 YEARS	760	350	410	897	432	465
60 TO 64 YEARS	3,361	1,583	1,778	4,128	1,912	2,216
60 YEARS	704	334	370	835	386	449
61 YEARS	699	338	361	858	415	443
62 YEARS	684	326	358	836	380	456
63 YEARS	626	278	348	825	376	449
64 YEARS	648	307	341	774	355	419
65 YEARS & OVER	8,385	3,488	4,897	10,189	4,034	6,155
65 YEARS	638	293	345	857	379	478
66 YEARS	608	268	340	699	316	383
67 YEARS	523	230	293	654	269	385
68 YEARS	484	220	264	707	316	391
69 YEARS	539	230	309	662	267	395
70 YEARS	489	221	268	604	247	357
71 YEARS	455	199	256	577	252	325
72 YEARS	429	171	258	534	218	316
73 YEARS	426	179	247	509	212	297
74 YEARS	397	175	222	461	194	267
75 YEARS	395	173	222	476	187	289
76 YEARS	353	149	204	429	158	271
77 YEARS	360	145	215	379	158	221
78 YEARS	303	110	193	320	111	209
79 YEARS	301	119	182	316	122	194
80 YEARS	258	94	164	289	105	184
81 YEARS	238	83	155	231	79	152
82 YEARS	201	90	111	222	68	154
83 YEARS	181	63	118	208	58	150
84 YEARS	147	51	96	154	56	98
85 YEARS	145	53	92	180	62	118
86 YEARS	115	36	79	116	31	85
87 YEARS	100	33	67	125	35	90
88 YEARS	78	26	52	102	28	74
89 YEARS	48	20	28	100	32	68
90 YEARS	41	11	30	61	14	47
91 YEARS	29	6	23	56	17	39
92 YEARS	18	8	10	38	14	24
93 YEARS	21	9	12	29	4	25
94 YEARS	11	4	7	32	8	24
95 YEARS	6	2	4	17	6	11
96 YEARS	6	2	4	15	1	14
97 YEARS	4	0	4	7	3	4
98 YEARS	7	3	4	12	4	8
99 YEARS	3	1	2	3	1	2
100 YEARS & OVER	28	11	17	8	2	6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Warren County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	73,879
1980 POPULATION	84,429
% CHANGE 1970-1980	14.3
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	73,084
1980 POPULATION	83,496
% CHANGE 1970-1980	14.2
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	795
1980 POPULATION	933
% CHANGE 1970-1980	17.4

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	73,879	100.0	ALL RACES	84,429	100.0
WHITE	72,936	98.7	WHITE	82,786	98.1
BLACK	795	1.1	BLACK	933	1.1
AMERICAN INDIAN	27	0.0	AMERICAN INDIAN	59	0.1
			ESKIMO	0	0.0
			ALEUT	0	0.0
JAPANESE	11	0.0	JAPANESE	33	0.0
CHINESE	14	0.0	CHINESE	72	0.1
FILIPINO	14	0.0	FILIPINO	56	0.1
KOREAN	12	0.0	KOREAN	117	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	81	0.1
			VIETNAMESE	8	0.0
HAWAIIAN	1	0.0	HAWAIIAN	1	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	0	0.0
			SAMOAN	1	0.0
OTHER	59	0.1	OTHER	280	0.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
WARREN COUNTY	73,879	795	1.1	84,429	933	1.1
ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP	1,138	1	0.1	2,560	5	0.2
ALPHA BOROUGH	2,829	2	0.1	2,644	4	0.2
BELVIDERE TOWN	2,641	1	0.0	2,475	3	0.1
BLAIRSTOWN TOWNSHIP	2,189	2	0.1	4,360	9	0.2
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	1,973	7	0.4	2,341	10	0.4
FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP	1,118	6	0.5	1,435	16	1.1
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	1,482	0	0.0	1,738	2	0.1
HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	9,472	23	0.2	8,850	68	0.8
HARDWICK TOWNSHIP	548	0	0.0	947	0	0.0
HARMONY TOWNSHIP	2,195	19	0.9	2,592	19	0.7
HOPE TOWNSHIP	1,140	0	0.0	1,468	7	0.5
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP	2,057	17	0.8	2,829	28	1.0
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP	1,738	2	0.1	2,074	1	0.0
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	1,229	1	0.1	1,730	0	0.0
LOPATCONG TOWNSHIP	3,144	0	0.0	4,998	27	0.5
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	3,546	375	10.6	5,780	348	6.0
OXFORD TOWNSHIP	1,742	4	0.2	1,659	4	0.2
PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP	71	0	0.0	26	0	0.0
PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	17,849	146	0.8	16,647	224	1.3
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP	3,924	33	0.8	3,856	14	0.4
WASHINGTON BOROUGH	5,943	140	2.4	6,429	113	1.8
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	3,585	9	0.3	4,243	14	0.3
WHITE TOWNSHIP	2,326	7	0.3	2,748	17	0.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Warren County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	84,429	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	1,704	2.0
ENGLISH	5,411	6.4
FRENCH	522	0.6
GERMAN	10,046	11.9
GREEK	246	0.3
HUNGARIAN	1,767	2.1
IRISH	4,060	4.8
ITALIAN	6,326	7.5
NORWEGIAN	146	0.2
POLISH	2,493	3.0
PORTUGUESE	39	0.0
RUSSIAN	344	0.4
SCOTTISH	495	0.6
SWEDISH	267	0.3
UKRAINIAN	763	0.9
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	4,174	4.9
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	36,247	42.9
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	3,646	4.3
NOT REPORTED	5,733	6.8
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	11,958	14.2
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	3,084	3.7
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	18,888	22.4
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	13,633	16.1
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	6,184	7.3
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	3,518	4.2

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Warren County

ALL PERSONS	84,429	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	83,497	98.9
SPANISH ORIGIN	932	1.1
MEXICAN	36	0.0
PUERTO RICAN	392	0.5
CUBAN	78	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	426	0.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Warren County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
WARREN COUNTY	23,271	29,406	19,192	22,740	1,332	1,113	3.12	2.83
ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP	314	969	269	740	37	36	3.51	2.60
ALPHA BOROUGH	908	949	785	776	5	0	3.11	2.79
BELVIDERE TOWN	876	935	696	703	71	15	3.03	2.63
BLAIRSTOWN TOWNSHIP	711	1,380	581	1,172	9	0	3.07	3.16
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	590	741	508	605	2	0	3.34	3.16
FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP	322	456	269	373	6	40	3.45	3.06
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	468	573	395	488	0	0	3.17	3.03
HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	2,716	2,863	2,243	2,178	739	556	3.22	2.90
HARDWICK TOWNSHIP	169	287	140	231	27	60	3.08	3.09
HARMONY TOWNSHIP	671	665	586	720	29	21	3.23	2.97
HOPE TOWNSHIP	348	494	295	402	10	0	3.25	2.97
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP	598	953	519	765	29	0	3.39	2.97
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP	563	682	459	534	69	50	2.96	2.97
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	375	574	325	466	4	22	3.27	2.98
LOPATCONG TOWNSHIP	1,032	1,807	881	1,424	32	0	3.02	2.77
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,013	2,015	901	1,503	8	114	3.49	2.81
OXFORD TOWNSHIP	528	570	411	434	105	0	3.10	2.91
PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP	24	13	22	8	0	0	2.96	2.00
PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	5,990	6,242	4,708	4,506	103	145	2.96	2.64
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP	1,211	1,315	1,052	1,089	6	0	3.24	2.93
WASHINGTON BOROUGH	2,050	2,414	1,591	1,720	19	0	2.89	2.66
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,084	1,388	949	1,164	4	11	3.30	3.05
WHITE TOWNSHIP	710	921	607	737	18	43	3.25	2.94

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Warren County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
MALE:	25,552	100.0	30,829	100.0
SINGLE	6,205	24.3	8,119	26.3
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	17,486	68.4	19,940	64.7
SEPARATED	460	1.8	601	1.9
WIDOWED	950	3.7	920	3.0
DIVORCED	451	1.8	1,249	4.1
FEMALE:	29,096	100.0	34,516	100.0
SINGLE	6,331	21.8	7,256	21.0
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	17,530	60.2	19,946	57.8
SEPARATED	587	2.0	793	2.3
WIDOWED	3,947	13.6	4,660	13.5
DIVORCED	701	2.4	1,861	5.4

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
ALL PERSONS	73,879	100.0	84,429	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	19,192	26.0	22,740	26.9
SPOUSE	16,975	23.0	19,397	23.0
OTHER RELATIVES	31,396	42.5	32,634	38.7
NONRELATIVES	905	1.2	801	0.9
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,384	1.9	2,629	3.1
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,695	3.6	4,037	4.8
NONRELATIVES			1,078	1.3
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	379	0.5	529	0.6
OTHER	953	1.3	584	0.7

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	24,657	100.0	23,756	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	49	0.2	27	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	21,397	86.8	19,335	81.4
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	1,866	7.6	2,849	12.0
OTHER RELATIVES	1,050	4.3	1,179	5.0
NONRELATIVES	206	0.8	311	1.3
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	14	0.1	47	0.2
OTHER	75	0.3	8	0.0

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	8,385	100.0	10,189	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	2,882	34.4	3,509	34.4
SPOUSE	1,601	19.1	2,129	20.9
OTHER RELATIVES	1,180	14.1	1,131	11.1
NONRELATIVES	192	2.3	67	0.7
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	532	6.3	606	5.9
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,603	19.1	2,263	22.2
NONRELATIVES			99	1.0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	287	3.4	345	3.4
OTHER	108	1.3	40	0.4

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	20,142	21,889	8.7
NURSERY SCHOOL	196	1,017	418.9
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	13,158	12,349	-6.1
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	4,752	5,781	21.7
COLLEGE	2,036	2,742	34.7
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	41,943	51,332	22.4
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	13,184	9,038	-31.4
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	8,407	8,091	-3.8
4 YEARS	14,468	21,789	50.6
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	2,851	5,946	108.6
4 OR MORE YEARS	3,033	6,468	113.3
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	48.5	66.6	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex 1970 and 1980 Warren County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	24,185	30,008
ARMED FORCES	20	30
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	19,179	23,579
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	79.3	78.6
EMPLOYED	18,603	22,384
UNEMPLOYED	576	1,195
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.0	5.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	4,986	6,399
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	27,763	33,721
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	11,012	15,783
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	39.7	46.8
EMPLOYED	10,505	14,819
UNEMPLOYED	507	964
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.6	6.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	16,751	17,938
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	238	303
ARMED FORCES	0	7
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	167	210
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	70.2	69.3
EMPLOYED	157	197
UNEMPLOYED	10	13
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.0	6.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	71	86
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	263	329
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	154	186
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	58.6	56.5
EMPLOYED	150	153
UNEMPLOYED	4	33
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.6	17.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	109	143

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Warren County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	37,203	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	7,853	21.1
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	3,768	10.1
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	4,085	11.0
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	9,905	26.6
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	1,188	3.2
SALES	2,859	7.7
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	5,858	15.7
SERVICE:	4,667	12.5
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	99	0.3
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	808	2.2
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	3,760	10.1
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	954	2.6
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	5,087	13.7
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	8,737	23.5
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	4,881	13.1
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	2,210	5.9
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	1,646	4.4

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	29,108	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	3,476	11.9
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	1,906	6.5
SALES WORKERS	1,692	5.8
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	4,126	14.2
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	4,667	16.0
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	6,582	22.6
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	1,199	4.1
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	1,317	4.5
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	463	1.6
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	445	1.5
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	3,013	10.4
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	222	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	28,659	36,310
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	27,257	33,324
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	1,402	2,986
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	5.1	8.2
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	23.526	29,077
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	17,733	20,017
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	65.2	60.1
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	75.4	68.8
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	9,524	13,307
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	5,793	9,060
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.61	0.68

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	27,257	100.0	33,324	100.0	23,526	100.0	29,077	100.0
WARREN	17,733	65.2	20,017	60.1	17,733	75.4	20,017	68.8
BERGEN	-	-	261	0.8	-	-	109	0.4
ESSEX	249	1.0	561	1.7	-	-	98	0.3
HUNTERDON	1,122	4.1	2,799	8.4	774	3.3	880	3.0
MIDDLESEX	-	-	289	0.9	-	-	109	0.4
MORRIS	618	2.3	3,601	10.8	531	2.3	1,441	5.0
PASSAIC	-	-	141	0.4	-	-	52	0.2
SOMERSET	-	-	916	2.7	-	-	110	0.4
SUSSEX	512	1.9	715	2.1	420	1.8	1,006	3.5
UNION	1,251	4.6	371	1.1	-	-	25	0.1
NEW YORK CITY NY	151	0.6	352	1.1	-	-	61	0.2
LEHIGH PA	551	2.0	322	1.0	227	1.0	411	1.4
MONROE PA	58	0.2	118	0.4	163	0.7	356	1.2
NORTHHAMPTON PA	3,022	11.1	2,258	6.8	3,566	15.2	3,818	13.1
BUCKS PA	26	0.1	15	0.0	64	0.3	211	0.7
OTHER AREAS	1,964	7.2	588	1.8	48	0.2	373	1.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Warren County

1 9 7 9	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	22,878	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	265	1.2
$2,500 TO $4,999	590	2.6
$5,000 TO $7,499	927	4.1
$7,500 TO $9,999	1,378	6.0
$10,000 TO $12,499	1,618	7.1
$12,500 TO $14,999	1,393	6.1
$15,000 TO $17,499	2,165	9.5
$17,500 TO $19,999	1,873	8.2
$20,000 TO $22,499	2,178	9.5
$22,500 TO $24,999	1,662	7.3
$25,000 TO $27,499	1,760	7.7
$27,500 TO $29,999	1,223	5.3
$30,000 TO $34,999	2,122	9.3
$35,000 TO $39,999	1,383	6.0
$40,000 TO $49,999	1,269	5.5
$50,000 TO $74,999	770	3.4
$75,000 OR MORE	302	1.3
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	21,412	

1 9 6 9	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	19,212	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	307	1.6
$1,000 TO $1,999	321	1.7
$2,000 TO $2,999	607	3.2
$3,000 TO $3,999	758	3.9
$4,000 TO $4,999	770	4.0
$5,000 TO $5,999	938	4.9
$6,000 TO $6,999	1,040	5.4
$7,000 TO $7,999	1,548	8.1
$8,000 TO $8,999	1,640	8.5
$9,000 TO $9,999	1,478	7.7
$10,000 TO $11,999	3,299	17.2
$12,000 TO $14,999	2,925	15.2
$15,000 TO $24,999	3,003	15.6
$25,000 TO $49,999	453	2.4
$50,000 AND OVER	125	0.7
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	10,121	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	19,534	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Warren County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE % OF FAMILIES	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969	1979
WARREN COUNTY	6,137	7,463	21.6	19,534	21,412	9.6	5.2	5.0
ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP	6,550	12,939	97.5	20,226	31,662	56.5	7.8	3.9
ALPHA BOROUGH	5,874	7,713	31.3	19,718	21,913	11.1	3.3	3.2
BELVIDERE TOWN	6,477	7,757	19.8	18,937	19,768	4.4	5.5	4.7
BLAIRSTOWN TOWNSHIP	6,636	8,728	31.5	19,224	26,380	37.2	4.8	3.9
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	5,262	7,792	48.1	18,449	21,726	17.8	6.9	4.5
FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP	6,382	7,895	23.7	21,230	23,077	8.7	10.7	2.7
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	6,744	7,801	15.7	19,724	22,364	13.4	2.2	4.6
HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	6,109	7,111	16.4	21,372	22,895	7.1	4.2	4.1
HARDWICK TOWNSHIP	6,044	7,024	16.2	14,837	21,458	44.6	6.5	8.4
HARMONY TOWNSHIP	6,198	7,881	27.2	20,372	22,545	10.7	4.8	1.5
HOPE TOWNSHIP	5,217	7,715	47.9	17,370	22,863	31.6	10.2	5.3
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP	6,131	7,827	27.7	19,789	22,246	12.4	6.3	4.5
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP	5,723	6,825	19.3	18,838	18,558	-1.5	3.8	6.9
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	6,103	7,277	19.2	20,737	20,806	0.3	3.0	6.0
LOPATCONG TOWNSHIP	7,469	8,007	7.2	21,068	22,956	9.0	3.2	1.3
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	6,767	7,315	8.1	21,969	21,234	-3.3	4.0	6.6
OXFORD TOWNSHIP	5,586	6,469	15.8	19,407	20,586	6.1	1.7	5.4
PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP	4,183	0	-100.0	19,139	12,500	-34.7	23.8	0.0
PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	5,847	6,351	8.6	17,655	18,342	3.9	6.5	8.3
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP	5,885	6,986	18.7	20,060	20,370	1.5	4.2	5.0
WASHINGTON BOROUGH	6,318	6,923	9.6	18,220	20,591	13.0	6.1	4.7
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,876	8,291	20.6	22,252	25,579	14.9	5.1	3.4
WHITE TOWNSHIP	5,401	7,428	37.5	16,732	21,742	29.9	3.7	3.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Warren County

FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
ALL INCOME LEVELS	1,089	5,158	4,916	4,124	2,163	1,825	3,603	22,878
LESS THAN $2,500	28	93	53	28	17	15	31	265
$2,500 TO $4,999	109	157	80	38	45	53	108	590
$5,000 TO $7,499	36	151	101	65	26	87	461	927
$7,500 TO $9,999	62	198	229	136	62	77	614	1,378
$10,000 TO $12,49	110	311	181	195	171	106	544	1,616
$12,500 TO $14,99	133	371	192	119	119	118	341	1,393
$15,000 TO $17,49	171	609	422	246	126	219	372	2,165
$17,500 TO $19,99	80	604	379	292	166	153	199	1,873
$20,000 TO $22,49	171	655	504	319	237	134	156	2,176
$22,500 TO $24,99	50	440	422	306	136	150	158	1,662
$25,000 TO $27,49	64	447	465	332	187	153	112	1,760
$27,500 TO $29,99	25	281	378	290	99	66	84	1,223
$30,000 TO $34,99	25	366	635	547	304	135	110	2,122
$35,000 TO $39,99	15	225	383	361	130	165	104	1,383
$40,000 TO $49,99	8	154	263	426	185	110	121	1,269
$50,000 TO $74,99	2	70	192	307	91	58	50	770
$75,000 OR MORE	0	26	37	115	62	26	36	302
MEDIAN	$15,972	$20,324	$24,378	$27,395	$24,568	$21,576	$12,819	$21,412

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Warren County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	5,082	7.0
1979	5,413	6.5

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	1,506	18.7
1979	861	8.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980 Warren County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
WARREN COUNTY	24,964	31,499	26.2	24,542	31,143	5.0	5.6
ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP	426	1,119	162.7	418	1,113	24.9	12.9
ALPHA BOROUGH	933	992	6.3	933	991	2.7	4.2
BELVIDERE TOWN	899	999	11.1	894	999	2.0	6.4
BLAIRSTOWN TOWNSHIP	797	1,486	86.4	795	1,472	10.6	6.3
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	635	767	20.8	633	766	6.8	3.3
FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP	375	498	32.8	351	491	8.3	7.1
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	487	603	23.8	484	601	3.3	4.7
HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	2,808	2,971	5.8	2,798	2,958	2.9	3.2
HARDWICK TOWNSHIP	218	311	42.7	217	307	22.1	6.5
HARMONY TOWNSHIP	762	961	26.1	680	899	1.3	3.8
HOPE TOWNSHIP	456	576	26.3	426	555	18.3	11.0
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP	645	1,036	60.6	621	1,033	3.7	7.7
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP	633	770	21.6	629	748	10.5	8.8
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	572	745	30.2	444	620	15.5	7.4
LOPATCONG TOWNSHIP	1,048	1,870	78.4	1,048	1,869	1.5	3.3
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,087	2,211	103.4	1,039	2,201	2.5	8.5
OXFORD TOWNSHIP	562	612	8.9	562	612	6.0	6.9
PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP	44	16	-63.6	39	15	38.5	13.3
PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	6,227	6,588	5.8	6,226	6,584	3.8	5.2
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP	1,268	1,380	8.8	1,257	1,367	3.7	3.8
WASHINGTON BOROUGH	2,095	2,495	19.1	2,092	2,493	2.0	3.2
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,123	1,450	29.1	1,121	1,442	3.3	3.7
WHITE TOWNSHIP	807	1,043	29.2	779	1,007	8.9	8.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
WARREN COUNTY	16,199	20,258	66.0	65.0	16.203	52,800	225.9
ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP	157	633	37.6	56.9	24,583	104,600	325.5
ALPHA BOROUGH	636	674	68.2	68.0	14,849	42,700	187.6
BELVIDERE TOWN	627	634	66.0	63.5	16,731	47,100	181.5
BLAIRSTOWN TOWNSHIP	476	1,124	59.9	76.4	23,125	80,700	249.0
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	438	595	69.2	77.7	15,222	54,900	260.7
FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP	239	347	68.1	70.7	18,309	68,600	274.7
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	345	455	71.3	75.7	15,679	60,000	282.7
HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	1,628	1,732	58.2	58.6	22,153	61,200	176.3
HARDWICK TOWNSHIP	124	239	57.1	77.9	21.500	73,500	241.9
HARMONY TOWNSHIP	551	747	81.0	83.1	15,253	52,500	244.2
HOPE TOWNSHIP	266	399	62.4	71.9	18,963	61,400	223.8
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP	466	631	75.0	61.1	20,833	69.500	233.6
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP	430	529	68.4	70.7	17,377	57,600	231.5
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	282	458	63.5	73.9	17,712	60,300	240.4
LOPATCONG TOWNSHIP	906	1,308	86.5	70.0	17,287	57.900	234.9
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	827	1,114	79.6	50.6	22,978	64,000	178.5
OXFORD TOWNSHIP	439	505	78.1	82.5	11,376	42,900	277.1
PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP	10	4	25.6	26.7		0	
PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	3,768	3,776	60.5	57.4	10,577	32,600	208.2
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP	1,018	1,113	81.0	81.4	16,618	47,800	187.6
WASHINGTON BOROUGH	1,134	1,353	54.2	54.3	16,546	48,600	193.7
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	908	1,192	81.0	82.7	19,392	62,400	221.8
WHITE TOWNSHIP	524	696	67.3	69.1	17,039	59.500	249.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
WARREN COUNTY	7,125	9,148	29.0	29.4	80	229	185.0
ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP	157	336	37.6	30.2	122	397	225.7
ALPHA BOROUGH	272	275	29.2	27.7	97	247	154.5
BELVIDERE TOWN	304	301	32.0	30.1	74	209	181.8
BLAIRSTOWN TOWNSHIP	235	256	29.6	17.4	69	203	193.2
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	152	146	24.0	19.1	77	206	166.1
FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP	83	109	23.6	22.2	95	241	153.7
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	123	118	25.4	19.6	74	199	168.7
HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	1,088	1,131	38.9	38.2	127	258	103.9
HARDWICK TOWNSHIP	45	48	20.7	15.6	75	165	120.0
HARMONY TOWNSHIP	120	118	17.6	13.1	83	206	149.3
HOPE TOWNSHIP	82	95	19.2	17.1	86	225	161.6
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP	132	322	21.3	31.2	95	257	169.4
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP	133	153	21.1	20.5	76	198	159.3
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	93	116	20.9	18.7	77	241	213.0
LOPATCONG TOWNSHIP	126	499	12.0	26.7	74	241	224.8
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	186	901	17.9	40.9	81	280	244.1
OXFORD TOWNSHIP	89	65	15.8	10.6	75	213	185.6
PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP	14	9	35.9	60.0		225	
PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	2,222	2,466	35.7	37.5	69	181	163.2
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP	193	202	15.4	14.8	72	203	181.2
WASHINGTON BOROUGH	916	1,061	43.8	42.6	85	228	168.7
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	176	196	15.7	13.6	79	236	200.2
WHITE TOWNSHIP	186	225	23.9	22.3	78	204	160.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Warren County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	24,553	31,142	26.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	16,391	19,926	21.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,088	2,595	24.3
2 UNITS	2,957	2,878	-2.7
3 AND 4 UNITS	843	1,283	52.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	1,851	4,122	122.7
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	423	338	-20.1
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	23,271	29,406	26.4
1, DETACHED UNIT	15,520	19,150	23.4
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,019	2,443	21.0
2 UNITS	2,816	2,602	-7.6
3 AND 4 UNITS	781	1,200	53.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	1,712	3,698	116.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	423	313	-26.0
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	16,162	20,258	25.3
1, DETACHED UNIT	13,433	17,164	27.8
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,229	1,788	45.5
2 UNITS	956	851	-11.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	153	126	-17.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	59	93	57.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	332	236	-28.9
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	7,109	9,148	28.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	2,087	1,986	-4.8
1, ATTACHED UNIT	790	655	-17.1
2 UNITS	1,860	1,751	-5.9
3 AND 4 UNITS	628	1,074	71.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	1,653	3,605	118.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	91	77	-15.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	6,566	100.0	8,481	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,157	48.1	2,839	33.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	902	13.7	1,351	15.9
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	770	11.7	1,511	17.8
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,112	16.9	2,219	26.2
NOT COMPUTED	625	9.5	561	6.6
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	2,192	100.0	1,360	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	142	6.5	76	5.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	276	12.6	161	11.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	427	19.5	80	5.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,059	48.3	925	68.0
NOT COMPUTED	288	13.1	118	8.7
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	2,662	100.0	1,751	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,529	57.4	126	7.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	551	20.7	108	6.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	322	12.1	380	21.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	46	1.7	1,000	57.1
NOT COMPUTED	214	8.0	137	7.8
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,325	100.0	1,795	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,159	87.5	265	14.8
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	75	5.7	434	24.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	12	0.9	748	41.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	7	0.5	255	14.2
NOT COMPUTED	72	5.4	93	5.2
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	387	100.0	3,575	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	327	84.5	2,372	66.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	648	18.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	9	2.3	303	8.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	39	1.1
NOT COMPUTED	51	13.2	213	6.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Warren County

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	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	23,271	29,406
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	22,222	28,888
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	911	446
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	138	72
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	22,373	28,949
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	96.1	98.4
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	21,355	28,444
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	96.1	98.5
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	890	439
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.7	98.4
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	128	66
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	92.8	91.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, ,and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populator--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filled by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army · shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on schooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived om answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Resons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12"" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from 0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume I publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the refreference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty, or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix E of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values (for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "Income in 1979")

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.